



# **THE HEALTH of POOLE**

**1965**

**James Hutton** M.D., D.P.H.



BOROUGH and COUNTY of the TOWN of POOLE

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
PORT MEDICAL OFFICER  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
TEL.: POOLE 5151 Ext.....



POOLE CENTRAL CLINIC,  
CIVIC CENTRE,  
PARK ROAD,  
POOLE, DORSET.

*With the Compliments  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health*



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**James Hutton M.D., D.P.H.**

**1965**



### PREFACE

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough and County of the Town of Poole.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration  
my Annual Report on the work of the Health Department in  
1965.

The presentation on this occasion follows a similar  
pattern, to that of 1963 and 1964.

JAMES HUTTON

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1966.



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COMMITTEES AND STAFF, 1965

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor M.G.R. DE MENDES HARRIS

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A.T. CHAFFEY

Aldermen:

R.C. HART (Sheriff)

A.B. HAYNES, M.B.E., J.P.

Mrs. E.M. HICKINSON, J.P.

A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P. (ex officio)

Councillors:

M.P. BILES

Mrs. A. COURTNEY

G.F.L. DRUDGE, M.B.E., (Mayor) (ex officio)

J.B. ENGLISH

D. GREEN

Mrs. D.I. MONTAGUE

J. PHIMISTER

G.A. RUSHBY

J. STEPTOE, O.B.E.

J.A. WILKINS

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. S.D. AUBIN

Dr. D. CAMPBELL

Mrs. W. CHAFFEY

Miss I.E. EVERED

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health )

Port Medical Officer )

Borough School Medical Officer )

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health )

Deputy Port Medical Officer )

A. McCUTCHION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Administrative Assistant:

B.J. FENTIMAN

Borough Environmental Health

Chief Public Health Inspector:

C.B.T. GLOVER, Cert. as Public Health  
Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health  
Inspector:

ALAN KIRKMAN, Cert. as Public Health  
Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector  
and Smoke Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors:

F. BURGIN, Cert. as Public Health  
Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

K.C. CLARK, Cert. as Public Health  
Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

S.T. DAVIES, Cert. as Public Health  
Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector  
and Smoke Inspector.

F.K.W. FRANCIS, Cert. as Public Health  
Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector  
and Smoke Inspector.

## Public Health Inspectors: (Continued)

R.M. IMPETT, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.  
 L.G. RINGROW, Cert. as Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, and Smoke Inspector.  
 R.C. STENTIFORD, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.  
 R.R. TUCKER, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

Rodent Officer:

G.W. SKEGGS

Senior Clerk:

A.R.C. PARSONS  
 and three General Division Clerks.

Public Analyst:

H. DEDICAT, F.R.I.C., Southampton.

Veterinary Surgeon:

Lt.Col. J.S. KINGSTON, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

DELEGATED HEALTH, WELFARE AND  
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Assistant Medical Officers  
 and School Medical Officers:  
 (3 and 1 part-time)

KATHLEEN M. CAIRNS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,  
 L.R.C.P. (Part time)

JENNIFER LEWIS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
 (Appointed 11.10.65)

ROSA STRUNIN, M.D. (Berlin)

H.C. WILLIAMSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,  
 D.P.H.

Dental Officers: (4)

F.E.R. WILLIAMS, L.D.S. (Senior)

A.C.S. BARNARD, L.D.S., R.C.S.

A.G. GAPPER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng)

C. GREEN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Anaesthetist:

R.W. ADAM, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.,  
 L.D.S., R.F.P.S., M.D.D. (Part-time)

Dental Surgery Assistants: (4)

Borough Nursing Officer:

Miss M. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
 Q.N.

Deputy Borough Nursing Officer:

Miss M.J. BUTCHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.,  
 H.V.Cert. (Appointed 1.4.65.)

Liaison Health Visitors: (3)

(old People and Handicapped)

Miss D.J. BLACKMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
 H.V.Cert.

Miss E.M. COLEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
 H.V.Cert. (Resigned 22.12.65.)

(Problem Families)

Seconded to Children's Department

(Tuberculosis)

Miss P. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
 (Retired 24.9.65.)

Miss L.G. BRIDGWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
 H.V. Cert.



Health Visitors:  
(General Purposes  
also School Nurses)

(11)\*

Miss L.D. CAFFELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V.Cert (Resigned 3.6.65.)  
Mrs. J.O. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V.Cert.  
Miss H. GREAVES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.  
H.V.Cert.  
Miss V. KUSEL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Mrs. L.M. McKOEWN, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V.Cert. (Appointed 1.10.65.)  
Miss J.E. MORRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V.Cert.  
Miss A. MORTON, S.R.N., C.M.B.Part 1.,  
H.V.Cert.  
Mrs. V. NARBETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Miss I. PITTOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Mrs. M. STAPLEY, S.R.N., Q.N., H.V.Cert.  
(Retired 30.9.65.)  
Mrs. L.M. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.G.M., Q.N.,  
H.V.Cert. (Retired 31.12.65)  
Miss B.D. TURNER, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V.Cert.

\*Miss Coleman transferred to Old People  
and Handicapped liaison.

Domiciliary Midwives:

(11)

Mrs. A.J. CLEARY, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss B.J. GEARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss A.D.E.M. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss C.V. IMBER, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss V.A. LISK, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss E.M. MANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.  
Mrs. M. TERRY, S.C.M. (Appointed 1.11.65.)  
Miss E.F. TUGWELL, S.R.N. S.C.M.  
Miss V.E. WHITE, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. M. WELSBY, S.C.M. (Appointed 1.11.65.,

District Nurses:  
(17 and 2 Part-time)

(Male)

J.W. BENTLEY, S.R.N., Q.N.  
L. DAVIES, S.R.N., R.M.N., Q.N.

(Female)

Miss J.M. AXE, S.R.N.  
Mrs. A.B. BURDETT, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.  
(Appointed 1.5.65.)  
Mrs. J. BUTLER, S.R.N. (Appointed 6.9.65.)  
Mrs. A.M. COOK, S.R.N. (Resigned 31.5.65.)  
Mrs. B. CLARKSON, S.R.N.  
Miss L. COPELAND, S.R.N., Q.N.  
(Retired 30.4.65.)  
Miss C. DAVIES, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Miss B. DONNELLY, S.R.N.  
Miss I. DURLING, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(Retired 10.9.65.)  
Mrs. H. EDWARDS, S.R.N. (Appointed 1.1.65)  
Miss P.A.C. HARDY, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.  
Mrs. D.M. LITTLE, S.R.N.  
Mrs. V.M. MORRIS, S.E.A.N. (Part-time)  
Mrs. M.V. OWSTON, S.R.N.  
(Appointed 1.12.65.)

**District Nurses**  
(Continued)

Mrs. J.M. SAMSON, S.R.N., R.M.N.  
Mrs. N. SANDERS, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(Appointed 1.1.65.)  
Mrs. A.N. SMEATON, S.R.N.  
(Appointed 1.7.65.)  
Miss P.A. SMEE, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Mrs. G. STUCKEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
(Retired 30.11.65.)  
Miss M. TEAGUE, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Miss M.E. THOMAS, S.R.N., Q.N.

**Ancillary Nurses:**  
(Whole time equivalent 3)

Miss M.D. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(Appointed 1.1.65.) (Part-time)  
Mrs. L.J. MORRIS, S.R.N.,  
(Appointed 12.4.65.) (Part-time)  
(Resigned 31.7.65.)  
Mrs. T.J. TOLLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.,  
(Appointed 1.10.65.) (Part-time)  
Mrs. P.H. ROPER, S.R.N.  
(Appointed 22.11.65.)

**Day Nursery - Matron:**  
- Deputy:

Miss M.J.K. McCUTCHEON (Died 20.12.65.)  
Miss M.W. BACON, S.R.N. and two Nursery  
Assistants

**Clinic Assistants: (5)**

**Domestic Help-Organiser:**

Miss L.M. THICKETT (Retired 31.6.65.)  
Mrs. B.C. WEALE (Appointed 1.6.65.)  
Mrs. R.O. MAYGER (Part-time)

**Assistant:**

**Mental Welfare Officers:**

K.W. BAMFORD (Senior)  
Mrs. J.L. DAVEY  
B.J. FENTIMAN (Part-time)  
N.T. STEDMAN (Seconded to Social Workers  
Training Course)  
J.H. WICKENS (Part-time)  
D. WILMOT (Temporary)(Appointed 30.9.65.)

**Training Centre-**  
**Supervisor:**  
**Chief Assistant:**

Mrs. C.E. FRENCH (Retired 28.2.65.)  
Mr. R.J. ERBETTA (Appointed 1.3.65.)  
Mrs. M.J. WILKINSON  
Nine Assistant Supervisors, three  
Attendants and one Trainee Assistant  
Supervisor

**Home Teachers (Blind): (3)**

Miss G.M. OWEN  
Miss M. STEWART  
Mr. E.S. GRINT (Appointed 2.8.65.)

**Administrative Assistants:**

Mrs. B. ECTOR (Appointed 1.3.65.)  
C.A. FOX  
D. RATCLIFFE  
J. WAY  
J.H. WICKENS  
and twelve General Division Clerks.

### MEDICAL AUXILIARIES

Oral Hygienist:	Vacant
Speech Therapist:	Miss C.A.C. TONE, L.C.S.T.
Psychiatric Social Worker:	Miss A.D. FILLITER
Physiotherapist:	Miss D. BUTLER, M.C.S.P. (Part-time)
Audiometrician:	Miss K. REAL

### CONSULTANT SERVICES

These services are provided by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board in the local hospitals or in clinics.

### DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICERS SECONDED TO POOLE (Part-time)

Senior Officer for Mental Health:	H. PALING
Chief Welfare Officer for the Blind:	R.L. SWAFFIELD
Home Teacher (Mental Health):	Mrs. H.R.M. EDDEN

### HOSPITALS, CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES

#### AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

#### HOSPITALS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

	(Medical beds ... ..)	55
	(Surgical beds .. ...)	59
Poole General Hospital, Longfleet Road, Poole	(Obstetric beds .. ...)	54
	(Gynaecological beds ...)	28
	(Orthopaedic beds ...)	29
	(Private Wards beds ...)	6
	(Staff Sick Bay beds ...)	4
Alderney Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ringwood Road.	(Amenity Ward beds ...)	3
	(Infectious Diseases beds)	23
	(Unclassified ... ..)	30
	(Special Care Baby Unit)	16
	(Dermatological ... ..)	4
	(Dental ... ..)	4
	(Neurology ... ..)	2
	(Children ... ..)	15
St. Ann's Hospital, Haven Road, Canford Cliffs	(Chest	10
	(Psychiatric beds ...)	<u>75</u>
		417
		<u><u>      </u></u>

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES AS AT 31st December, 1965

Permanent Clinics:

Branksome Clinic	Layton Road, Parkstone, (Telephone Parkstone 714)
Hamworthy	Lanark Close, Hamworthy, (Telephone Poole 3881)
Old Town	67 Market Street, Poole, (Telephone Poole 5458)
Oakdale	337 Wimborne Road, Oakdale, (Telephone Poole 2211)
Poole Central Clinic	Civic Centre, Park Road, Poole (Telephone Poole 5151)
Day Nursery	Ashley Road, Parkstone, (Telephone Parkstone 1295)
Training Centre	14 Commercial Road, Parkstone (Telephone Parkstone 3458)

Premises Hired for Sessional Use:

Broadstone	War Memorial Hall, Broadstone
Creekmoor	Methodist Church Hall
Newtown	Methodist Church Hall, Ringwood Road
Rossmore	Church of the Good Shepherd, Herbert Avenue
Wallisdown	St. Saviour's Church, Scott Road
Waterloo	Waterloo Community Hall, Plantation Road

(a) School Clinics:

Branksome	Friday; 9.15 a.m.
Hamworthy	Tuesday, 9.00 a.m., Friday 2.15 p.m.
Oakdale	Monday, 10.45 a.m.
Old Town	Monday, 9.30 a.m.
Sylvan School	Tuesday, 2.15 p.m.

(b) Dental Clinics:

	By appointment
Branksome	Daily
Hamworthy	Monday, Tuesday and Fridays
Poole Central Clinic	Daily

(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes:

Oakdale	Wednesdays, 2.00 p.m.
Old Town	Wednesdays, 2.00 p.m.
Branksome	Mondays, 2.00 p.m.
Poole Central Clinic	Mondays, 2.00 p.m.



## (d) Ante-Natal Clinics - Midwives' Sessions:

Branksome	Wednesdays and Thursdays 2.00 p.m.
Hamworthy	Thursdays 2.00 p.m.
Oakdale	Tuesdays, 2.00 p.m.
Old Town	By appointment
Wallisdown	Wednesdays - By appointment
Poole Central Clinic	Tuesdays, 2.00 p.m.

## (e) Contraception Clinic:

By appointment

Hamworthy

Mondays, 10.00 a.m.  
2nd and 4th Mondays, 2.00 p.m.

## (f) Infant Welfare Centres:

Branksome	Tuesday and Fridays, 2.00 p.m.
Broadstone	Thursdays, 2.00 p.m.
Creekmoor	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.00 p.m.
Hamworthy	Wednesdays, 2.00 p.m.
Newtown	Thursdays, 2.00 p.m.
Oakdale	Fridays and 1st and 3rd Mondays, 2.00 p.m.
Old Town	Wednesdays, 10.00 a.m.
Rossmore	Thursdays, (except 5th) 10.00 a.m.
Wallisdown	Tuesdays, 2.00 p.m.
Waterloo	1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesdays, 2.00 p.m.
	4th Wednesdays, 10.00 a.m.
Poole Central Clinic	Wednesdays, 2.00 p.m. and Thursdays, 10.00 a.m.

## (g) Diphtheria Immunisation, Poliomyelitis Vaccination, Smallpox Vaccination, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Inoculations:

Branksome	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
Broadstone	3rd Thursday 2.00 p.m.
Creekmoor	2nd Tuesday in every month 2.00 p.m.
Hamworthy	1st and 3rd Tuesday 10.00 a.m.
Newtown	4th Thursday 2.00 p.m.
Oakdale	4th Friday, 2.00 p.m.
Old Town	2nd Wednesday, 10.00 a.m.
Rossmore	1st Thursday, 10.00 a.m.
Wallisdown	2nd Tuesday, 2.00 p.m.
Waterloo	3rd Wednesday, 2.00 p.m.
Poole Central Clinic	3rd Wednesday, 2.00 p.m.
	1st Thursday, 10.00 a.m.

## (h) Child Guidance Clinic:

By appointment

Poole Central Clinic

Tuesday, Thursday and Fridays 9.30 a.m.  
Fridays, 2.00 p.m.

## (i) Audiology Clinic:

By appointment

Poole Central Clinic

## (j) Speech Therapy Clinic:

By appointment

Poole Central Clinic

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.30 a.m.  
and 2.30 p.m. Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.  
Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Branksome Clinic

Hamworthy Clinic

Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

(k) Physiotherapy (Asthma) Clinic: -By appointment

Poole Central Clinic                      Wednesdays

(l) Enuresis Clinic:                      By appointment

Oakdale Clinic                      Mondays

(m) Chiropody Clinic (for the elderly) - in conjunction with the  
British Red Cross Society:      By appointment

Hamworthy                      Fridays, 2.30 p.m.

Poole Central Clinic              Monday and Thursday 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, this service is provided by the Dorset County Council. The Poole Section of the Ambulance Service is located in the ambulance station in Churchfield Road, Poole (Telephone: Dorchester 1760 (Emergency) - Poole 3274 (Enquiries)), where a day and night service is maintained.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES

##### Pathological:

Sited at Poole General Hospital under the direction of Dr. J.S. Howell.

##### Public Health:

The Public Health Laboratory, Gloucester Road, Boscombe, under the direction of Dr. G.J.G. King.

The County Laboratory, Glyde Path Road, Dorchester, under the direction of Dr. T.V. Cooper, Consultant Pathologist.

# **LOCAL INFORMATION**

General Statistics

Description of the Borough

Meteorology

Causes of Death

Statistics relating to Births and Deaths

Comments on Statistics



### LOCAL INFORMATION

Area of Borough: 15,760 acres, not including 2,725 acres of tidal waters and foreshore.

#### Population:

As estimated by Registrar General at					
30th June, 1965	...	...	...	...	95,580
Census, 1961: Registrar General's Report				...	92,111
Total number of Inhabited Houses (from Rate Book)					
as at December, 1965	...	...	...	...	31,393
Rateable value at 31st March, 1965	...	...	...	...	£4,960,174
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£20,218

No coastal resort has been endowed with a lovelier setting than that of Poole, and its development in recent years has been planned with great consideration for the preservation of its natural beauty. The modern Borough, some 25 square miles in extent, has been developed from the historic seaport situated within its extensive land-locked harbour, and is now the largest town in Dorset and the second largest in the south-western counties of England.

Although the Borough is essentially a residential district, it maintains within and on its boundaries a considerable number of light industries and traditional undertakings. In the latter category are shipbuilding and marine engineering; china clay mining; manufacture of tiles, pottery, china and stoneware; pre-cast concrete products and paving; art metal work; agricultural products; brushes and brooms; garden ornaments; timberwork; ships' joinery; mineral waters. Other industries include pure chemicals; clothing; cosmetics; printing; compressors and pumps; aircraft tooling; foundry products; engineering; scaffolding; church, bank and school fittings; confectionery and food processing.

### METEOROLOGY

#### Sunshine

The total hours of sunshine recorded for 1965 was 1,776.9 hours which was 220.2 hours greater than the 1964 total.

The sunniest month was May with 211.9 hours.

The daily average for the year was 4.9 hours and the sunniest day was June 26th when 14.2 hours of bright sunshine was recorded.

#### Rainfall

The rainfall for the year was 32.34 inches which was considerably more than the 1964 total of 24.09 inches. However, the rainfall recorded is nearer the normal average annual rainfall for Poole.

The wettest month was November with 5.06 inches and the driest was February with 0.26 inches of rain.

Rainfall was recorded on 162 days during the year.



Month	Average Max.Temp. for month	Average Min.Temp. for month	Max.Temp.. for month	Min.Temp. for month	Sunshine hours	Rain inches
January	44.2	34.5	53	22	85.9	4.30
February	43.7	33.5	52	26	68.1	0.26
March	50.3	36.5	69	17	155.6	2.73
April	55.9	40.0	64	32	189.1	1.35
May	60.8	45.8	75	32	211.9	1.14
June	65.1	49.3	72	40	211.6	2.61
July	65.9	52.2	71	43	176.5	3.78
August	67.7	51.4	76	42	210.7	2.26
September	62.1	47.6	68	36	134.8	3.85
October	61.0	46.4	71	34	146.9	0.66
November	49.3	37.3	59	24	100.2	5.06
December	49.0	35.5	59	21	85.6	4.34

Temperatures

The average maximum temperature was 56.4°F (13.5°C) which was slightly less than the 1964 average maximum. The average minimum was 42.5°F (5.8°C) which again is slightly less than that for 1964. August was again the warmest month with an average maximum of 67.7°F (19.8°C) but this was much cooler than August of 1964.

February was the coldest month with the average maximum of 43.7°F (6.5°C) and the average minimum was 33.5°F (0.9°C).

The highest temperature recorded was 76°F (24.4°C) on August 12th.

The lowest minimum was 17°F (- 8.3°C) on March 3rd.

Air frost was recorded on 60 occasions and ground frost on 85.

In general, compared with 1964, 1965 was cooler, wetter but sunnier.

Visibility

Fog was reported on 9 occasions during the year.

## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1965

(Supplied by the Registrar General)

Causes of Death					M	F	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	4	1	5
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	1	-	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	1	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	-	1	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	-	-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	16	13	29
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	41	11	52
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	-	28	-
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	-	5	5
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	70	49	119
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	5	3	8
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	4	5
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	51	99	150
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	169	97	266
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	12	9	21
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	46	91	137
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	26	20	46
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	1	-	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	22	23	45
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	39	10	49
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	9	4	13
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	7	5	12
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	3	3	6
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	1	3	4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	7	-	7
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	4	3	7
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	30	46	76
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	9	4	13
34.	All other Accidents	...	...	...	12	20	32
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	11	11	22
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	-	-	-
TOTAL					598	563	1,161

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1965

England and Wales							Poole
	LIVE BIRTHS						
	Number:	Male	Legitimate	718,	illegitimate	60)	
		Female	"	693,	"	63)	1,534
18.0	Rate (per 1,000 population)	(C.F. 1.12)	...	...	...	...	16.0
7.7	ILLEGITIMATE live births per cent of total live births						8.0
	STILLBIRTHS						
	Number:	Male	Legitimate	9,	illegitimate	0)	
		Female	"	13,	"	1)	23
15.7	Rate (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	14.8
	TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS...						1,557
	INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)						
	Number:	Male	Legitimate	16,	illegitimate	0)	
		Female	"	10,	"	0)	26
	Infant Mortality Rates						
19.0	Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	16.9
	Legit. "	"	"	"	Legit. "	"	18.42
	Illeg. "	"	"	"	Illeg. "	"	NIL
13.0	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	12.4
	Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)...	...	...	...	...	...	11.1
26.9	Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	25.7
	MATERNITY MORTALITY (including abortion)						
0.25	Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	-
	DEATHS						
	Number of Deaths						
	Male	598)	...	...	...	...	1,161
	Female	563)	...	...	...	...	
11.5	Rate (per 1,000 population)	(C.F.0.83)	...	...	...	...	12.1
	DEATHS FROM SPECIAL CAUSES						
	CANCER:						
	Number:	Male	127)	...	...	...	233
		Female	106)	...	...	...	
2.227	Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	2.438
	TUBERCULOSIS						
	Number:	Male	Respiratory	4,	other	1)	
		Female	"	1,	other	0)	6
	Rates (per 1,000 population:						
0.042	Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	0.052
0.006	Other	...	...	...	...	...	0.010
6.4 (1964)	PREMATURE BIRTH RATE (per cent of total livebirths)						5.2



STATISTICS - POOLE - 1901 to 1965

Year	Population	Infantile Mortality*	Birth Rate+	Death Rate+	Marriage Rate	Cancer Death Rate+	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate+
1901	19461	93	27.4	13.9	-	-	-
1911	♂+ 38886	126	24.0	14.0	14.1	-	-
1921	++ 43649	73.6	21.8	11.9	16.7	1.2	0.96
1931	++ 57211	43.2	15.9	12.5	16.5	1.81	0.85
1941	L 69960	53.5	15.0	13.5	19.0	2.0	0.51
1951	++ 82958	31.6	14.8	13.5	16.8	1.83	0.19
1952	83270	31.4	13.9	12.5	15.0	2.26	0.28
1953	83520	24.8	13.5	12.7	15.4	2.33	0.18
1954	84540	31.6	13.6	12.2	16.2	2.27	0.22
1955	85540	25.6	13.3	12.9	15.7	2.314	0.116
1956	86010	30.8	13.6	12.4	17.4	2.382	0.093
1957	87440	19.4	13.0	12.5	17.4	2.196	0.080
1958	88390	22.2	14.3	12.0	17.0	2.160	0.090
1959	89400	16.6	13.4	13.0	16.9	2.360	0.067
1960	90160	18.4	15.1	12.8	16.6	2.428	0.044
1961	++ 92111	19.8	15.7	12.8	17.7	2.437	0.055
1962	92920	20.6	15.7	13.4	17.3	2.389	0.075
1963	93750	18.2	16.4	14.7	-	3.019	0.043
1964	94770	14.0	15.9	12.5	-	2.585	0.042
1965	95580	16.9	16.0	12.1	-	2.438	0.052

\* per 1,000 related live births. (1931-56)

+ per 1,000 of population

++ Census

♂ 1906 Borough enlarged by the addition of Branksome Urban District

L 1933 Borough enlarged by the addition of Canford Magna Parish

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS - 1955 to 1965

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Estimated Total Population - mid-year, in 1000's	85.54	86.01	87.44	88.39	89.40	90.16	90.69	92.92	93.75	94.77	95.58
Birth Rate - Live births per 1,000 population	13.3 15.0	13.6 15.6	13.0 16.1	14.3 16.4	13.4 16.5	15.1 17.1	15.1 17.4	15.7 18.0	16.4 18.2	15.9 18.4	16.0 18.0
Premature Birth Rate - percentage of live births	7.0 6.9	6.6 6.8	6.0 7.0	6.3 6.8	6.3 6.7	6.1 6.7	5.1 6.7	5.6 7.6	5.5 7.7	4.8 6.4	5.2 -
Still Birth Rate - per 1,000 total (live and still) births	23.3 23.2	18.4 22.9	20.7 22.5	19.4 21.6	24.4 21.0	17.4 19.8	18.7 19.1	22.1 18.1	14.7 17.2	17.6 16.3	14.8 15.7
Death Rate	12.9 11.7	12.4 11.7	12.5 11.5	12.0 11.7	13.0 11.6	12.8 11.5	12.8 11.9	13.4 11.9	14.7 12.2	12.5 11.3	12.1 11.5
Natural Increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population)	0.4 3.4	1.2 3.6	0.5 4.6	2.2 4.7	0.5 4.9	2.2 4.9	2.3 5.5	2.3 6.1	1.7 6.0	3.3 7.2	3.9 -
Infant Mortality - Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	25.6 24.9	30.8 23.7	19.4 23.1	22.2 22.6	16.6 22.2	18.4 21.9	19.8 21.4	20.6 21.4	18.2 20.9	14.0 20.0	16.9 19.0
Neo-Natal Mortality - Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births	17.7 17.3	25.6 16.8	16.7 16.5	17.4 16.2	13.3 15.8	14.0 15.6	11.7 15.5	15.8 15.1	10.4 14.2	8.6 13.5	12.4 13.0
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births	14.7 14.3	21.8 13.9	12.9 13.5	15.5 13.5	9.7 13.5	10.9 13.1	11.7 13.0	13.0 12.9	7.8 12.3	7.3 12.1	11.1 -
Deaths from puerperal Causes per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0 0.64	0.84 0.56	0 0.39	0 0.43	0.81 0.38	0 0.39	0 0.33	1.341 0.35	0 0.28	0 0.25	0 0.25
Peri-natal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	38.0 37.4	40.2 36.7	33.6 36.2	34.9 35.0	34.1 34.1	28.8 32.8	30.2 32.0	34.9 30.8	22.4 29.3	24.8 28.2	25.7 26.9

### COMMENTS ON STATISTICS

The steady increase in Population has continued as for many years, and for the same reasons of influx and excess of births over deaths.

Although births remain at a high level there are signs that the continued rise since about 1955 no longer obtains and in this connection the comments in the 1962 report are of interest.

"The increase (of births) has resulted apparently from the tendency for couples to marry earlier and, therefore, start childbearing sooner, and the tendency for married couples to reduce the average time interval between births. It remains to be seen in future years whether the late effect of these changes will result in an increase in the average size of family".

Infant Mortality is still lower than the national figure.

The stillbirth rate which last year showed an adverse fluctuation has corrected again but the early neonatal death rate has increased. Once more, unavoidable fluctuation is probably responsible, and the perinatal mortality rate, a more accurate index, continues at lower than national average.

Deaths though slightly fewer show little change in the general pattern of recent years.



# **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

This section of the Report is prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/66 and presented in two parts:

- PART I                Reports
- PART II              Appendices giving tabular statements  
                         and particulars specifically required





## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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### PART II

#### APPENDICES

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

PART I

REPORTS

1. WATER SUPPLY

The Borough is supplied with water from four sources:

The Poole and East Dorset Water Board				
serving approximately	...	...	...	71 000 persons
The Bournemouth and District Water				
Company serving approximately	...	...	...	24,000 persons
The Canford School Private Supply				
serving approximately	...	...	...	400 persons
Other Private Supplies serving				
approximately	...	...	...	10 persons

The water from the BOARD is supplied from deep wells in the chalk while water from the Company is obtained from a deep well and the River Avon. The Canford School supply is from an artesian well augmented by a piped supply from the Bournemouth and District Water Company main. The other private supplies are from wells or springs and are in areas away from the main supplies.

All main supplies are properly treated, checked daily, and are of a high quality.

APPENDIX A - Water Supply.

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage arrangements of the Borough are generally adequate. They are designed on the "separate" system, the soil sewerage system being dealt with at the sewage disposal works and through two outfalls into the Poole Bay.

The sewage disposal works No.1 are in full operation and the construction of the No.2 works is now in progress. It is hoped that it will be in operation in 1967.

The Bourne Valley relief scheme came into operation in 1965 which diverted a large volume of sewage from the sea to the inland works. A start was made on the next section, that of diverting the sewage at a point near Parkstone Cemetery to the "Shah of Persia" Hotel area where it will gravitate to the works. At the same time commencement was made on diverting the sewage from Alder Road to the Bourne Valley pumping station. All of these works are parts of the overall plan to treat all sewage at the works so that the outfalls will not normally be in use.



The only residential area remaining unsewered is Bearwood with a population of approximately 600, where drainage is by cesspools or septic tanks. These are a source of nuisance and a potential risk to public health.

A scheme for the sewerage of the Bearwood area was submitted to the Council in November and was approved in principle but before applying to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for loan approval, the Town Planning Committee was requested to consider the general development of the Bearwood area. Consultations are proceeding on the matter.

#### Surface Water Drainage

A contract was started in September on the cleaning and regrading of the water course in the Bourne Bottom between Ringwood Road, Alder Road and the railway embankment at Coy Pond, and also the formation of two impounding lakes near Alder Road and Scott Road respectively, for the storage of water during periods of heavy or prolonged rain fall. The scheme was at the request of the Bournemouth Borough Council in order that flooding incidents at the Square in Bournemouth might be reduced and the Bournemouth Borough Council are contributing towards the cost. Weather conditions towards the end of the year have delayed work on the contract but completion of the scheme is expected to be within the contract period ending in May 1966.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse collection is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department and refuse is disposed of by incineration at the Corporation destructor and by tipping at Turlin Moor. This tipping, in large areas of mudlands in the backwater of the harbour, is providing valuable land for playing-fields etc. and at the same time removing the breeding places of mosquitoes.

##### House Refuse Collection and Disposal

Net cost for the year	...	...	...	£108,861.
Net cost per ton of Refuse collected	...	...	...	£3.11s.8d.
Net cost per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	£1,161.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...	£3,000.
Cwts of refuse collected per 1,000 population per day	...	...	...	17.7 cwts.
Total tonnage of Refuse collected	...	...	...	30,355 tons

##### Street Cleansing and Gully Cleansing

Mileage of roads cleansed	...	...	...	174,987 miles
Net cost per mile	...	...	...	£176
Net cost per 1,000 population (Street Cleansing)	...	...	...	£328
Net cost per 1,000 population (Gully Cleansing)	...	...	...	£31
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	...	...	...	£204
Total number of gully cleansings	...	...	...	14,059

#### 4. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

APPENDIX B - shows the summary of the Inspector's visits and work.

##### a. Complaints

843 complaints were received and dealt with in 1965. This figure does not include complaints relating to food.

##### b. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

During 1965 the visits to shops totalled 3,131 and 742 visits were made to offices. 25 notices were served with regard to shops and 19 with regard to office premises.

The effect of the sustained efforts made by the inspectors in administering this Act is now beginning to show. During the year 424 contraventions were found and 366 remedied. The principal matters requiring attention were cleanliness, heating including lack of thermometers, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and abstract of Act not displayed.

APPENDIX C 1 - Premises, inspections, etc.

APPENDIX C 2 - Contraventions and work done.

##### c. Caravans, Camp Sites and Gypsies

There are no residential caravan camps in the Borough but there are two holiday camps; one at Rockley Point accommodating 1,050 caravans and the other at Merley House accommodating 30 caravans. Both camps are in attractive surroundings and are well supplied with amenities. There is only one camping site for tents which is included in the Rockley Camp area and this is set aside for holiday campers only.

Approval has been given for the Camp at Merley House to be extended so as to accommodate 100 caravans, but these will all be for holiday use only.

In 1964 an application was made for planning permission to open a permanent caravan site for 16 caravans. This was refused and an Appeal was lodged with the Minister, but was not upheld.

Strict control is kept over individual caravans other than those occupied by "Travellers" and 3 licenses were issued during the year, mostly for short periods only.

The gypsy-type travellers and vagrants who trespass and camp on the heath continue to be a growing problem in the Borough. They have no proper water supply or sanitary accommodation and present great problems to the officers dealing with the maternity, educational and sanitation services. The main occupation of these gypsies is the collection of old cars and scrap, and when they have taken everything of value, they leave the remainder together with other refuse and filth strewn over the heath. The privately owned open heath being



very large, and so close to the large urban areas of Poole and Bournemouth, make it attractive to these vagrants. It is small wonder that their numbers have been increasing. This increase can be seen from the following figures.

Gypsy Families residing on the Heath

<u>1962</u>			<u>1963</u>				<u>1964</u>			<u>1965</u>		
Apr.	May	Aug.	Mar.	Aug.	Sep.	Nov.	Jan.	May.	Sep.	Mar.	Sep.	Nov.
28	20	13	22	26	19	14	23	22	20	29	36	36

The position is intolerable and the Council have given a great deal of consideration to ways of dealing with this problem. It is now engaged with the Dorset County Council in trying to find a permanent solution to the matter but it will require the active help of local landowners and sympathetic co-operation of the ratepayers of the town.

d. Clean Air

There have only been a few complaints of smoke and these were of a minor nature. One problem arises from the burning of old cars and tyres on the heath by gypsies who are trespassers. It is impossible to discover who sets the cars on fire and so action through the Courts is not practical. Meanwhile, the air gets fouled by heavy black smoke.

No smoke control areas have yet been declared in the area..

Some idea can be obtained of the growth of industry in the Borough in that 36 notifications were received of the intention to instal new furnaces and 12 plans were approved showing agreed chimney heights under Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The Council maintains two volumetric instruments for the measurement of smoke and sulphur, one at Old Poole and one at Parkstone. These were set up in consultation with the Ministry of Technology Warren Spring Laboratory, and it is hoped in future to increase the number of stations.

Results from these two instruments are given in graphical form in the appendices.

APPENDIX D 1 - Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution - Smoke.

APPENDIX D 2 - Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution - Sulphur.

e. Swimming Baths

There are three open-air swimming baths available to the public in the summer and a small covered heated bath for use throughout the year. Each of these has a continuous filtration and chlorination plant and checks were made regularly for residual chlorine and samples were taken for bacteriological examination. There are also seven swimming pools at schools and of these only one relies on hand dosing for the chlorination of the water.

The Council has no by-laws with regard to Swimming Pools.

APPENDIX E - Swimming Bath Water Samples.

f. Disinfestation

To prevent the spread of infestation, prospective Council house tenants' furniture is disinfested before removal where this is found to be necessary. Twenty-two houses were dealt with for flea infestation during the year but no cases of bug infestation were discovered.

g. Common Lodging Houses

There is now only one common lodging house in the Borough. At the beginning of the year there was two but one was in a Slum Clearance Area and has now been demolished. The existing lodging house is for men only and accommodates 27.

h. Mosquito etc. Control

In order to control the growth of mosquitoes, all known areas where they are likely to breed are regularly sprayed by the department and no serious nuisances were reported.

The midges, which in the past years have been a nuisance to the residents near the Park, were very few in number in 1965. The old gates to the sluice - "The Bunny" - which were installed in 1880 were replaced during the year by a single gate of alloy. This allows a much more rapid emptying and filling so that advantage can be taken of the high tides to recharge the lake with sea-water of high salinity and oxygen content. As the midges in their "red-worm" stage appear to survive only in brackish water, the freshening of the lake water should cause this nuisance to disappear.

j. Rodent Control

The Council provides a free service to all premises for destruction of rats and mice.

APPENDIX F

k. Keeping of Animals

The duties under the Diseases of Animals Act are carried out by the public health inspectors. There are 44 piggeries in the Borough and 217 visits were made.

Two premises are registered under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act and frequent inspections are made.

Premises also are inspected to ensure that the provisions of the Pet Animals Act are complied with. All premises selling fresh animal feeding stuffs are also regularly inspected.

l. Merchandise Marks Act

The duties under this Act are carried out by the district public health inspectors when inspecting food shops. During the year 542 visits were made under this Act and on 3 occasions it was necessary to draw the shop-keeper's attention to minor infringements.

m. Factories Act

No difficulty was found in enforcing the provisions of this Act, the factories being inspected approximately twice a year. During the year 1,275 visits were made and 88 defects were found.

APPENDIX G

n. Outworkers

Sixty-three visits were made to outworkers premises and it was not found necessary to take any steps with regard to unwholesome premises.

APPENDIX H

o. Persons in need of care - National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

It was not necessary to invoke compulsory powers during the year.

p. i. Housing - General

Number of houses in occupation in the Borough

The total number of dwelling houses occupied and void was 31,889. 1,122 houses were still under construction on 31st December, 1965.

Year	Over £30 R.V.		Under £30 R.V.		Total		Popula- tion	Persons per occupied house
	Occu- pied	Void	Occu- pied	Void	Occu- pied	Void		
1965	30765	478	628	18	31393	496	95580	3.04

New House Construction, 1965

1.	Total number of houses completed in 1965	...	918
2.	Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes	... ..	300
3.	Total number of houses under construction at 31.12.65.	... ..	1122
4.	Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes	... ..	265
5.	Number of houses included in Municipal Schemes, approved but not actually under construction at 31.12.65.	... ..	35



### Council Houses

The number of houses erected by the Council prior to 1946 was 995. During the twenty years, 1946 to 1965 (inclusive) a further 4,540 houses (including 180 "Prefabs") were erected, making the total number of houses erected by the Council up to the end of 1965, 5,535.

### Re-Housing

No. of applicants on Housing Register at 31st December, 1965	... ..	1843
New applications received during the year	...	911
No. of families re-housed during the year	...	401
Total number re-housed up to 31st December, 1965.		6652

#### ii. Repairs

Houses needing repair were mainly discovered as a result of the investigation of complaints.

### APPENDIX 1

#### iii. Slum Clearance

In 1965 the four remaining clearance areas in the Old Town comprising 19 houses were confirmed by the Minister. Sixteen individual unfit houses in the Old Town were dealt with by Closing Orders, this completes the 1955 Slum Clearance Scheme.

Four individual houses were dealt with by Demolition Orders.

A total number of 777 families have been rehoused since 1955 from unfit houses in the Council's Clearance Scheme.

### APPENDIX J

#### iv. Rent Act, 1957

There was little call for action under this Act, only 4 applications being made.

### APPENDIX K - Rent Act, 1957.

#### r. Food

##### 1. Food Premises

The inspection and supervision of food and food premises form a very important part of the duties of the public health inspectors and during the year 5,530 visits were made to food premises in the Borough. With the co-operation of the occupiers the standard of food premises is still improving.

In one case resort had to be made to legal proceedings and on conviction of 14 offences fines totalling £150 were imposed by the Magistrates.

#### APPENDIX L - Classification of Visits to Food Premises.

##### ii. Meat Inspection

There is only one slaughterhouse in the Borough. It is a modern building and is used solely for the slaughter of pigs, in connection with the food factory attached.

The duties of meat inspection are carried out by the public health inspectors who are specially qualified for the work and every carcase is fully inspected in accordance with the Regulations.

#### APPENDIX M - Meat Inspection and Condemnation.

##### iii. Other Food Inspection

The total weight of food surrendered for destruction during the year was 14,678 lbs.

The total weight of all foods (including meat) surrendered was 64,280 lbs.

Since the de-control of meat and of livestock slaughtering the Public Health Department has undertaken the disposal of condemned meat and other foodstuffs. Unsound meat, and all offal was destroyed by burning at the Council's destructor. Wherever possible cereals are disposed of (with suitable safeguards) for feeding to animals, but all other foodstuffs are destroyed by fire.

#### APPENDIX N - Inspection of Other Foods.

##### iv. Milk Supplies

Supervision is carried out by inspection of the dairy, checking of plant and methods and the bacteriological examinations of milk and containers. The supervision of the dairy farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food.

During 1965, 618 inspections were made of dairies and plant; 407 samples of milk and 50 batches of washed bottles were taken for bacteriological examination.

#### APPENDIX O 1 - Milk Supply

#### APPENDIX O 2 - Bottle rinses.

##### v. Ice-cream Supplies

There are no ice-cream factories in the Borough although there are three premises where soft ice-cream is made for retail sale from these premises. Samples of ice-cream are

taken at random for bacteriological and chemical examinations throughout the year. There are 243 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream.

APPENDIX P - Ice-cream - Bacteriological examination.

vi. Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Sampling

L U N C H M E N U

SOUP

Various

FISH COURSE

Herring Fillet in Burgundy Sauce

MAIN COURSE

Steak & Kidney Pudding

Black Pudding

Sausages

Macaroni

Vegetables (Various)

DESSERT

Christmas Pudding

Cream

Custard

Honeycomb Mould

Jelly

Mincemeat

Puff Pastry

Rice, Sago, Tapioca

Sponge Pudding

Ice-cream

Sweet Confectionery

Fresh Fruit

OTHER FOODS

Bread, Butter, Biscuits

WINES AND BEVERAGES

Beer

Cider

Wines

Spirits

Soft Drinks

Coffee

SAUCES, CONDIMENTS ETC.

This is not a real Menu but these are some of the items among those submitted for analysis by the inspectors.



All items of foods and drugs are subject to analysis to ascertain if they are satisfactory in nature, substance and quality. This analysis shows if the articles include forbidden materials or more than the permitted amount of additives; to see if they contain the minimum legal contents and whether the legal labelling requirements have been complied with.

(Food and drug sampling should not be confused with samples sent for bacteriological examination).

Food sampling is the responsibility of the Council while the sampling of drugs is carried out by the Council, the Ministry of Health and the Pharmaceutical Society. Broadly, the Council deals with the constitution of drugs, the Ministry deals with the checking of prescriptions issued under the National Health Scheme while the Pharmaceutical Society has responsibilities chiefly, in practice, over the sale and advertisement of proprietary medicines.

The samples taken by the inspectors covers a very wide range of materials. They are taken in consultation with other Authorities due attention being paid to seasonal demands on the various foods and drugs.

During the year, only three samples were reported on adversely.

#### APPENDIX Q - Food and Drugs sampled

#### APPENDIX R - Samples found to be adulterated or irregular.

##### vii. Food Complaints

Fifty-one complaints of unsatisfactory foods were received and investigated but not all complaints appeared to be justified. Of the complaints, 19 related to meat and meat products, 3 to milk or milk bottles, 14 to bread or cakes and 23 to other foods.

In two cases legal action was recommended but they had not come before the Court by the end of the year.

##### viii. \*Milk Supplies - Brucella abortus

(i)	No. of samples of raw milk examined ... ..	NIL
(ii)	No. of positive samples found ... ..	-
(iii)	Action taken in respect of positive samples	-

##### ix. \*Liquid Egg (Pasteurization) Regulations, 1963

(i)	No. of Egg Pasteurization Plants in area ...	NIL
(ii)	No. of samples of liquid egg submitted to the alpha-amylase test and their results ...	-
(iii)	Comments on the second year's administration of these Regulations ... ..	-

\*These tables are inserted at the request of the Minister of Health.

x. \*Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Category	Number of Premises	No. Fitted to Comply with Regulation 16	No. to which Regulation 19 applies	No. Fitted to Comply with Regulation 19
Catering	192	191	192	188
Bakehouses	15	15	15	15
Butchers	54	54	54	54
Fishmongers	28	28	28	28
Grocer	181	181	181	181
Greengrocer	55	55	55	55
Milk Shops and Dairies	9	9	9	9
Ice-cream Premises	5	5	5	5
Licensed Premises	97	95	95	95
Food Factories	10	10	10	10
Vans, Stalls	-	-	3	3
Other Food Premises	147	147	147	147

\* This table is inserted at the request of the Minister of Health.

5. FOOD POISONING

Only one case of food poisoning was notified in 1965, an unidentified salmonella. No vehicle of infection was traced. A total of 11 other cases of salmonella infection were found during the year but these were not food poisoning infections. Investigations also took place into a further 25 cases of Enteritis and similar conditions, all with negative results. One outbreak of sickness and diarrhoea occurred involving some who were part of a larger party taken ill after a trip to the London area, though our investigation in conjunction with other outside authorities did not reveal any cause of the outbreak.

The co-operation of the local Medical Practitioners and the Director and staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth are greatly appreciated.

6. LEAD POISONING

Only one case of possible lead poisoning was investigated during the year. This was an interesting investigation in that some plastic toys with which a child had played proved to have a high lead content. The toys in question had previously been withdrawn from sale probably arising from the publicity given to previous investigations.

7. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This is a branch of the inspectors' work which is increasing and is probably the most difficult to deal with. Several minor complaints were dealt with satisfactorily or were not considered to be nuisances. One case of high-pitched whistling noise was abated by the insertion of new bearings to a large extractor fan.

Most complaints refer to noise from compressors for refrigeration plants and it is a matter to which greater attention should be paid by architects and refrigeration engineers.

429 inspections were made during the year.

8. ADMINISTRATION

During the year the public health inspectors attended further courses in Food, Noise, Nuclear physics and general subjects in order to keep up-to-date with changes in their work.





ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

PART II

APPENDICES

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PART II

APPENDIX A

WATER SUPPLY

Bacteriological Results.

Type	Water Under-taking	Sampled by	Source	No. of Samples	Results				E. Coli Demonstrated
					I	II	III	IV	
RAW	P. & E.D.W. Board	P. & E.D.W. Board	Well	12					3
	B. & D.W. Company	B. & D.W. Company	Well	52					-
			River Derived	255					
TREA-TED	P. & E.D.W. Board	P. & E.D.W. Board	-	46	46	-	-	-	
		P.H. Dept.	-	169	169	-	-	-	
	B. & D.W. Company	B. & D.W. Company	Well	64	64	-	-	-	
			River Derived	904	904	-	-	-	
		P.H. Dept.	-	166	166	-	-	-	

Typical Report

Details	PEDWB	BDWC
(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION		
Colour-Hazen units	5	5
Appearance	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Taste	Normal	Normal
Odour	Normal	Normal
(b) GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION (Results in Parts Per Million)		
Reaction (pH value)	7.7	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide (as CO <sub>2</sub> )	3	2
Free & Saline Nitrogen (as N)	0.03	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N)	0.02	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen (as N)	0.01	0.01
Nitric Hydrogen (as N)	2.5	2.5
Total Hardness		
by E.D.T.A. method (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	150	240
Temporary Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	120	210
Permanent Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	30	30
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	118	210
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.2	0.90
Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 180°C)	240	335
Free Chlorine	0.05	0.05
(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS (Results in Parts Per Million)		
Calcium as Ca	58	94
Magnesium as Mg	1	0.5
Sodium as Na	13	11
Carbonate as CO <sub>3</sub>	71	126
Chloride as Cl	24	21
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	20	30
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	11	11
Nitrite as NO <sub>2</sub>		
Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub>		
Iron as Fe	0.04	0.04
Lead as Pb	0.1	0.1
Copper as Cu	0.1	0.1
Zinc as Zn	0.33	0.2
Fluorine as F	0.15	0.15
Phosphate	0.1	0.2
Detergent	Nil	Nil
Microscopical Appearance	No visible suspended matter	No visible suspended matter

APPENDIX A (Continued)

Public Supplies to Houses

	P. & E.D.W. Board		B. & D.W. Company	
	Houses	Standpipes	Houses	Standpipes
No. of Houses supplied	25,000	Nil	6,900	Nil
No. of persons supplied	71,000	Nil	24,000	Nil



APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK

VISITS

Animals:

Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Pet Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Piggeries and Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Swill Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Keeping of Other Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Diseases of Animals (Town and Port)	...	...	...	...	...	...	154

661

Clean Air:

Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

199

Drainage:	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

1,430

Food:

Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	542
Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	741
Other Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	572
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190

3,045

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

### VISITS (Continued)

## Port:

Ships	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Deratting Exemption Certificates				...	...	...	45
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	573

907

**Public Places:**

Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	77
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	1,459
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	105
Camps	...	...	...	...	...	45
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	129

1,815

### Refuse and Accumulations:

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

292

**Water Supply:**

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

102

General:

Persons in need of care	...	...	...	...	...	24
General visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,279
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	726

2,029

Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	26,207
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

## WORK DONE

**Housing:**

No. of houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	846
No. of houses recorded under Housing Regulations	...	...	...	846
No. of houses requiring repair	...	...	...	55
No. of houses repaired without formal action	...	...	...	59
No. of houses repaired after formal action	...	...	...	9

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

VISITS (Continued)Food Premises:

Catering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Grocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	829
Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
Milk shops and dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Vans and stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509

5,530

Housing:

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,492
Common Lodging Houses & Houses in								
Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352

3,195

Infection & Pests:

Investigations into diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

569

Industrial Premises:

Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,131
Railway Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,275
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

5,485

Nuisances:

Filthy Premises/Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Noise and Vibration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429
Ditches, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Other complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429

948

APPENDIX B (Continued)Drainage:

Choked drains, cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	499
Drains altered, repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Certificate tests carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cesspool drainage connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Refuse:

Dustbins provided/Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Disinfections, etc., carried out:

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Insect pests, etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

General:

Food premises - number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Industrial premises - number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Premises on which animals kept - number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other premises - number where defects remedied or nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	843

Notices:

No. of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	818
No. of informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	697
No. of Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	7





APPENDIX C 2Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963Analysis of Contraventions and Work Done

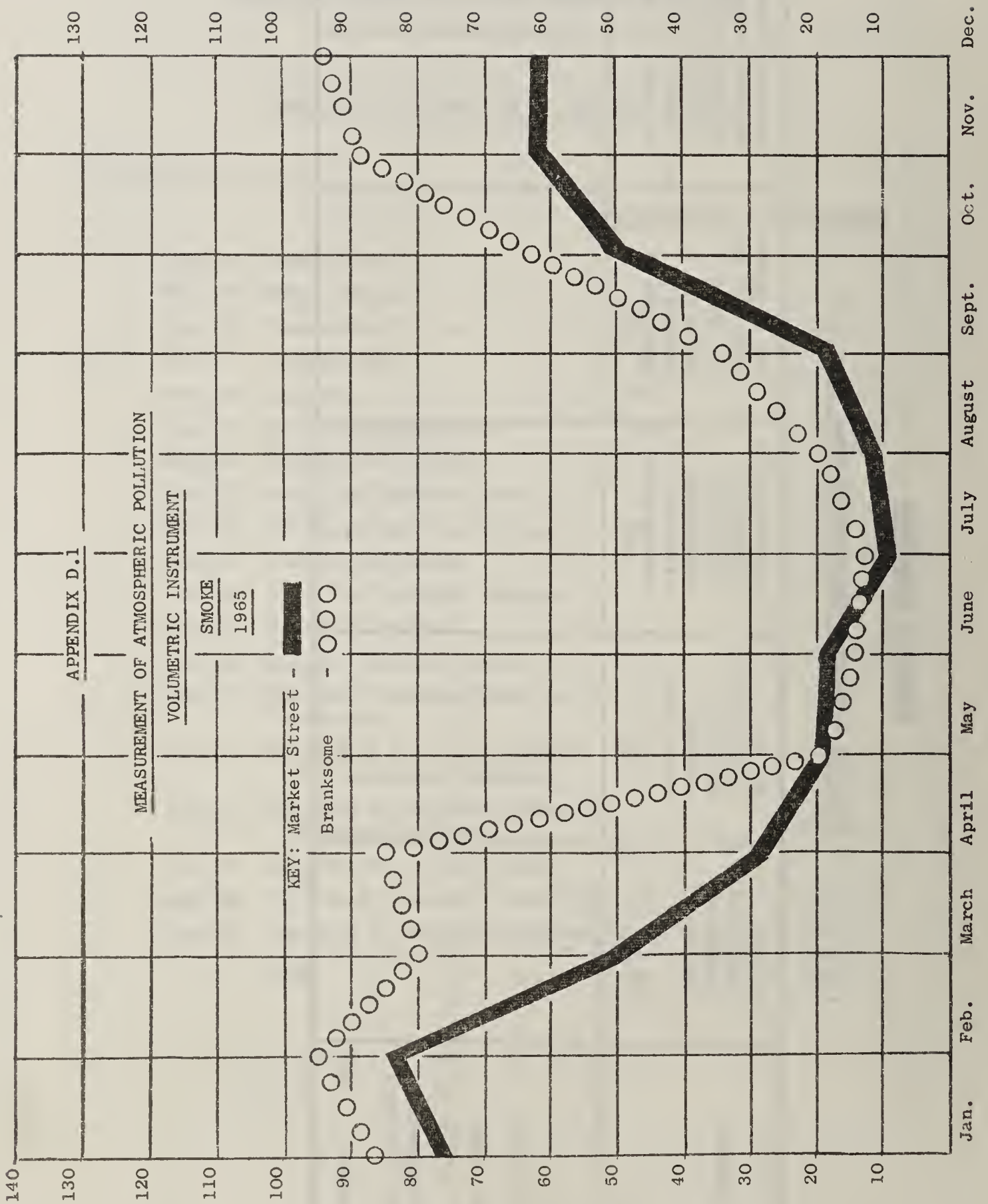
In respect of:-

				<u>Contraventions</u>	<u>Work Done</u>
Sec. 4:	Cleanliness	...	...	30	39
Sec. 5:	Overcrowding	...	...	3	1
Sec. 6:	Temperature	...	...	69	70
Sec. 7:	Ventilation	...	...	10	6
Sec. 8:	Lighting	...	...	10	3
Sec. 9:	Sanitary Conveniences			30	29
Sec.10:	Washing Facilities	...		48	68
Sec.11:	Supply of drinking water			-	-
Sec.12:	Accommodation for clothing			16	6
Sec.13:	Sitting Facilities	...		-	1
Sec.14:	Seats for Sedentary Workers			1	3
Sec.15:	Eating Facilities	...		-	-
Sec.16:	Floors, passages, stairs			10	9
Sec.17:	Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	...	...	-	-
Sec.18:	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery			-	-
Sec.19:	Training of persons working at dangerous machinery	...		-	-
Sec.23:	Prohibition of heavy work			-	-
Sec.24:	First Aid - General Provisions			79	81
Sec.50:	Abstract of the Act displayed			118	50
	TOTAL	...	...	<u>424</u>	<u>366</u>

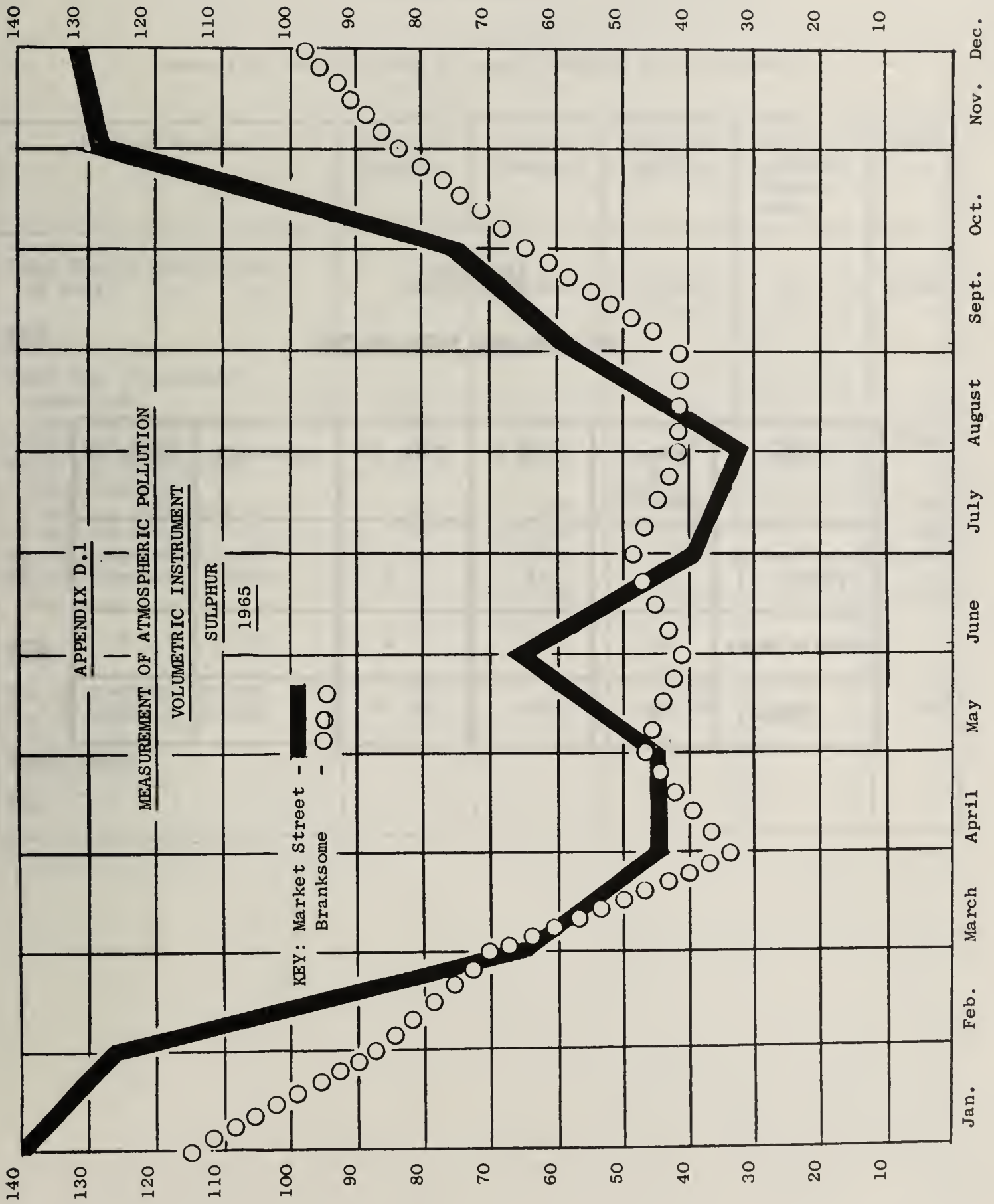
TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS

Part III - Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)

Class of Premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption	
					No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)
Offices ...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Retail shops ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots ...	-	-	-	-	-	-







APPENDIX ESWIMMING BATH WATER SAMPLES

Baths	Number of samples	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Baths used by public ...	15	13	2	-	-
Private Baths	40	25	5	3	7
TOTALS	55	38	7	3	7

APPENDIX F  
RODENT CONTROL

A summary of the work done in rodent control is as follows:

Type of Vermin	Council Premises	Private Premises	Business Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
Total No. of visits made by staff ... ..	509	12,429	2,696	57	15,691
<u>RATS</u>					
Total No. of premises inspected:					
(a) on complaint ...	42	826	213	3	1,084
(b) on survey ...	86	5,173	858	26	6,143
Total No. of premises found infested:					
(a) on complaint ...	28	627	148	3	806
(b) on survey ...	10	553	97	2	662
No. of premises treated	38	1,180	245	5	1,468
No. of treatments carried out ... ..	64	1,298	300	5	1,667
<u>MICE</u>					
No. of premises treated	20	54	39	-	113
No. of premises cleared	20	54	39	-	113
<u>OTHER VERMIN</u>					
NIL	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX G  
FACTORY INSPECTION

The number of factories registered is 448.  
The number of inspections made during the year was 1,275.  
Particulars of the inspections of factories are set out  
in the following table:-

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937-61  
Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of:		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
* (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	16	-	-	-
+ (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	401	1,274	74	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	31	1	-	-
TOTAL ... ..	448	1,275	74	-

\* Factories in which no mechanical power is used.  
+ Factories in which mechanical power is used.

2. Cases in which defects were found. (Defects discovered at premises on two, three or more separate occasions are reckoned as two, three, or more "cases").

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	5	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	6	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	9	6	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	23	18	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	45	40	2	-	-
TOTAL	88	71	2	-	-



APPENDIX H

OUT-WORKERS

Factories Act, 1961

(Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecu- tions for fallure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
(1)						
Wearing apparel Making etc.	80	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I

HOUSING INSPECTION

1.	<u>Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1965</u>	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	846
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,474
(2)	(a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and 1932      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	846
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,474
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation      ...      ...      ...      ...	27
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	55
2.	<u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices</u>	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers      ...      ...      ...	59
3.	<u>Action under statutory powers during the year</u>	
(a)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	9
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By owners      ...      ...      ...      ...	9
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-
(b)	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs      ...	-
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By owners      ...      ...      ...      ...	-
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-

APPENDIX I (Continued)

3.	(c) Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:		
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	5
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	2
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	18
	(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	... ..	1
	(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:		
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made		-
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	-
4.	<u>Dwelling-houses demolished as a result of informal action</u>		
	Number of dwelling-houses demolished	... ..	-
5.	<u>Dwelling-houses closed as a result of informal action</u>		
	Number of dwelling-houses closed	... ..	-

## APPENDIX J

## SLUM CLEARANCE

Table A - Outstanding Areas at 31.12.65.

	Area Streets	No. of Houses	Date of Representation	Orders Made			Stage Reached
				Date Made	*CPO or CO	Date Confirmed	
1.	Lagland Street/Avenue Place/ Castle Street/High Street	51	23.4.58.	3.6.58.	CPO	13.10.59.	Site cleared with exception of 3 business premises in High Street.
2.	Bay Hog Lane/West Street	19	8.5.61.	6.6.61.	CPO	7.6.62.	Site Cleared.
3.	Towngate Street/Chapel Lane	10	1.9.61.	3.10.61.	CPO	7.9.62.	Site Cleared with exception of 27 & 29 Towngate Street.
4.	Green Road	4	10.4.64.	5.5.64.	CPO	16.3.65.	Rehousing in progress
5.	Green Road	4	10.4.64.	5.5.64.	CPO	16.3.65.	Rehousing in progress
6.	Thames Street	5	1.7.63.	Purchased by Poole Corporation			-
7.	Church Street	2	1.7.63.	-	-	-	-
8.	Hill Street	4	1.11.63.	16.6.64.	CPO	11.1.65.	Site cleared.
9.	New Orchard	7	1.11.63.	16.6.64.	CPO	11.1.65.	Site cleared.
10.	New Orchard/Cinnamon Lane/ Market Street	13	8.1.64.	-	-	-	Action taken by individual Closing Orders.
11.	Cinnamon Lane	4	8.1.64.	-	-	-	Action taken by individual Closing Orders.
12.	Cinnamon Lane	2	8.1.64.	-	-	-	Action taken by individual Closing Orders.
13.	Wimborne Road	4	1.7.64.	8.9.64.	CO	-	-

\*CPO - Compulsory Purchase Order  
CO - Clearance Order





APPENDIX KRENT ACT, 1957Part I. Applications for certificates of disrepair

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	...	...	4
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...		-
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates			
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...		3
	(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	-
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	3
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule			-
(6)	Number of certificates issued	...	...	-

Part II. Applications for cancellation of certificates

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	1
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	1
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	...	...	...	1
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority		...		1

APPENDIX LINSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODFood Premises - Classification

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is as follows:-

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Catering Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Fishmongers and friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Licenced premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Vans, stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	797

Food - Visits

Meat inspection (slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	741
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	1,190
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	...	...	542
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	80
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	272
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	1,017
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	618
Fish and fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	160
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	77
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	304
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	829
Mobile Food Units	...	...	...	...	...	101
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	326
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	415
Ice Cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	822
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	509
Other food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	572
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	8,575

APPENDIX L (Continued)Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960Improvement of Food Premises in 1965

## 1. No. of premises dealt with:

No. reconstructed	...	...	...	...	-
No. where major improvements carried out	...			...	8
No. where minor improvements carried out	...			...	200
					<hr/>
					208
					<hr/>

## 2. Summary of improvements secured:

Premises cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	62
Washing facilities provided or improved	...		...	27
Cleansing facilities provided or improved	...		...	12
Refrigerated storage provided	...	...	...	6
Other food storage accommodation provided	...		...	12
Facilities for protection of food provided	...		...	18
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	...		...	27
Other improvements secured	...	...	...	115
				<hr/>
				279
				<hr/>

## 3. No. of unsatisfactory premises voluntarily closed -



APPENDIX M

MEAT INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION

Carcases Inspected at Slaughterhouse

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed ... ..	-	-	-	-	27,116	27,116
Number inspected ... ..	-	-	-	-	27,116	27,116
All diseases except tuberculosis - whole carcasses condemned ... ..	-	-	-	-	34	34
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	-	-	-	-	4,978	4,978
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	18.5	18.5
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	2	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	-	-	-	-	973	973
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.6

Meat Condemned

Meat	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Unsound	Total Weight
Beef	-	-	26	26
Veal	-	-	-	-
Mutton	-	-	87	87
Pork	12,865	9,511	8	22,384
Offal	5,120	21,844	141	27,105
TOTAL	17,985	31,355	262	49,602 lbs.

The total weight of meat and edible offal condemned in 1965 was 22 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrts. 14lbs.

APPENDIX NOther Food Condemned

Tinned foods	...	...	...	...	...	5,267 lbs.
Bacon, poultry, rabbits, meat products	...					2,071 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	258 lbs.
Fats (butter, margarine, cheese, etc.)	...					28 lbs.
Fruit and vegetables	...	...	...	...		1,070 lbs.
Dried fruits	...	...	...	...	...	30 lbs.
Cereals, flour and flour products	...	...				50 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	-
Other foods	...	...	...	...	...	5,904 lbs.
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	...	<u>14,678 lbs.</u>

Weight of Food Condemned

Meat (Table M)	(49,602 lbs)	-	22 tons	2 cwt.	3 qtrs.	14 lbs.
Other Food (Table N)	(14,678 lbs)	-	6 tons	11 cwt.	0 qtrs.	0 lbs.
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	-	28 tons	13 cwt.	3 qtrs.	14 lbs.

APPENDIX O

MILK SUPPLY

Dairies and Milk Shops

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough is as follows:-

Wholesale Distributors	...	...	...	-
Wholesale and Retail Distributors	...	...	...	2
Retail Distributors	...	...	...	12
Sellers of pre-packed milk only	...	...	...	184

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963:

The following licences were granted for a period ending 31st December, 1965:

Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) Licences authorising the use of special designations -

"Pasteurised"	...	...	...	26
"Sterilised"	...	...	...	6

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	Results of Tests					
		Phosphatase		Methylene Blue		Turbidity	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	407	407	-	400	7	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	407	407	-	400	7	-	-

Bottle Washing

Result of Bacteriological Examinations in 1965

Satisfactory (not more than 600 organisms per pint bottle)	Fairly Satisfactory (over 600, under 2,000 organisms per pint bottle)	Unsatisfactory (over 2,000 organisms per pint bottle)
41	5	4

APPENDIX P

ICE CREAM

Bacteriological Examinations

Type	No. taken	Grade I *	Grade II *	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade IV Percentage (unsatis- factory)
From Retailers - Bulk Ice-cream	19	11	5	2	1	5.3
From Retailers - Pre-packed Ice- cream	33	20	9	2	2	6.1
From Retailers - Soft Ice-cream	23	7	7	5	4	17.4
TOTAL	75	38	21	9	7	9.3

\* Considered to be satisfactory

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples in previous years was:

1947, 27.5; 1948, 12.6; 1949, 4.8; 1950, 4.3; 1951, 2.2;  
1952, 2.7; 1953, Nil; 1954, Nil; 1955, 2.47; 1956, 5.26;  
1957, Nil; 1958, Nil; 1959, Nil; 1960, Nil; 1961, 8.8;  
1962, 9.5; 1963, 5.2; 1964, 4.3.



## APPENDIX Q

## FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES DURING 1965

Article	Formal	Informal	Total	Adulterated or Irregular
Almonds (ground) ...	-	2	2	-
A.P.C. tabs. ...	-	2	2	-
Antacid Mixtures ...	-	4	4	-
Apple Wine ...	-	1	1	-
Aspirin tabs. ...	-	1	1	-
Beer ...	-	2	2	-
Black pudding ...	-	1	1	-
Boric acid ointment ...	-	1	1	-
Bread ...	3	-	3	-
Bread and butter ...	3	-	3	-
Breakfast cereal ...	2	-	2	-
Butter ...	2	4	6	-
Butter biscuits ...	-	3	3	-
Butter confectionery ...	-	2	2	-
Cake decorations ...	-	3	3	-
Calamine Creams ...	-	1	1	-
Cereal foods ...	-	6	6	-
Cheese spread ...	-	3	3	-
Chickeroos ...	-	1	1	1
Christmas pudding ...	-	3	3	1
Cider ...	-	2	2	-
Codeine tabs. ...	-	1	1	-
Coffee ...	-	1	1	-
Coffee & Chicory Ess. ...	-	2	2	-
Condensed milk ...	-	2	2	-
Cornflour ...	-	1	1	-
Corn Oil ...	-	2	2	-
Cough Syrup ...	-	2	2	-
Cream ...	-	7	7	-
Croquettes ...	-	2	2	-
Curry Powder ...	-	1	1	-
Custard Powder ...	-	1	1	-
Drinking Chocolate ...	-	1	1	-
Flour, self raising ...	-	2	2	-
Food colouring ...	-	3	3	-
Food flavouring ...	-	2	2	-
Fresh vegetables ...	-	7	7	-
Friars Balsam ...	-	1	1	-
Fruits (dried) ...	-	4	4	-
Fruits (fresh) ...	-	5	5	-
Fruit drinks ...	-	3	3	-
Gelatine ...	-	1	1	-
Herring fillet in Burgundy Sauce ...	-	1	1	-
Honeycomb mould ...	-	1	1	-
Horseradish Relish ...	-	1	1	-
Ice-cream ...	-	7	7	-

## APPENDIX Q (Continued)

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES DURING 1965

Article	Formal	Informal	Total	Adulterated or Irregular
Jam ... ..	-	4	4	-
Jelly ... ..	-	1	1	-
Lard ... ..	-	1	1	-
Lemon Curd ... ..	-	3	3	-
Macaroni ... ..	-	1	1	-
Margarine ... ..	5	3	8	-
Marzipan ... ..	-	2	2	-
Milk ... ..	7	-	7	-
Mincemeat ... ..	-	3	3	-
Mint ... ..	-	1	1	-
Mustard ... ..	-	1	1	-
Paracetamol tabs. ... ..	-	1	1	-
Pepper ... ..	-	1	1	-
Puff pastry mix ... ..	-	1	1	-
Rice milk pudding ... ..	-	2	2	-
Sago ... ..	-	1	1	-
Salad cream ... ..	-	2	2	-
Salad oil ... ..	-	1	1	-
Sandwich spread ... ..	-	1	1	-
Sauce ... ..	-	2	2	-
Sausages (Beef) ... ..	-	1	1	-
Shredded suet ... ..	-	1	1	-
Soft drinks ... ..	-	4	4	-
Soup (canned) ... ..	-	4	4	-
Soup (powder) ... ..	-	3	3	-
Sponge mixture ... ..	-	1	1	-
Spirits ... ..	5	-	5	-
Spring Health Drink ... ..	1	-	1	1
Steak & Kidney pudding ... ..	-	1	1	-
Sweets in Axe Container ... ..	-	1	1	-
Tapioca ... ..	-	2	2	-
Tea ... ..	-	2	2	-
Tomato products ... ..	-	3	3	-
Travel sickness tabs. ... ..	-	2	2	-
Vegetable oil ... ..	-	1	1	-
Vinegar ... ..	-	2	2	-
Vitamin preparations ... ..	-	2	2	-
Vitamin tablets ... ..	-	2	2	-
Wines (British) ... ..	-	3	3	-
Zinc & Castor Oil ... ..	-	1	1	-
Zinc Cream ... ..	-	1	1	-
Zinc Ointment ... ..	-	1	1	-
TOTAL ...	28	173	201	3

APPENDIX R  
FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES FOUND TO BE ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Action Taken
Chickeroos (Chicken and Pork Sausages	Informal	In my opinion this sample should comply with the generally accepted standard for sausages. That is not less than 50% meat. The sample contained not more than 34% meat and was, therefore, 32% deficient of its minimum required meat content.	Manufacturer communicated with and further samples to be taken when standards approved.
Christmas Pudding	Informal	Christmas Pudding should contain at least 9% fat. The sample contained only 7% and was, therefore, 22% deficient of its minimum required fat content.	Manufacturer communicated with. Further sample to be taken.
Spring Health Drink	Formal	Deficient of Vitamin 'A'	Manufacturers communicated with.





# **PORT HEALTH SERVICE**

Introduction

Committee

Port of Poole

- I. Staff
- II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year
- III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year
- IV. Inland Barge Traffic
- V. Water Supply
- VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952
- VII. Smallpox
- VIII. Venereal Disease
- IX. Cases of Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases on Ships
- X. Observations on the Occurrence of Malaria in Ships
- XI. Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for Plague
- XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports
- XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisance
- XIV. Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948
- XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens
- XVI. Miscellaneous



## PORT HEALTH SERVICE

### INTRODUCTION

The report is submitted in accordance with Article 12(4) of the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations, 1959. As a result of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, the Minister of Health reviewed the form and scope of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health and in Port Form 20 enclosed with Circular 35/52 dated 6th November, 1952, he prescribed the form and sequence which the reports should follow.

One requirement of the Minister is that the information required by Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI (all marked with asterisk) need only be given in full every fifth year and for the intermediate years only the changes which have occurred during the year covered by the report need be included. The full information required in these Sections is therefore set out in this Annual Report for 1965.

In presenting this report I have pleasure in taking the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Harbour Master, Captain G.H. Horn, and the Officers of H.M. Customs for their ready co-operation and help during the year, and to the Port Health Inspector, Mr. C.B.T. Glover and his Deputies, Mr. A.H. Kirkman and Mr. F.K.W. Francis, for their willing assistance and interest in the work.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1965/66  
(acting as Port Health Authority)

Chairman:

Councillor M.G.R. DE MENDES HARRIS

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor A.G. CHAFFEY

Aldermen:

A.B. HAYNES, M.B.E., J.P.	A. LLOYD ALLEN, J.P. (ex officio)
Mrs. E.M. HICKINSON J.P.	H.C. HART

Councillors:

G.F.L. DRUDGE, M.B.E.	J. STEPTOE, O.B.E.
M.P. BILES	D. GREEN
J.B. ENGLISH	Mrs. D.I. MONTAGUE
Mrs. A. COURTNEY	G.A. RUSHBY
J. PHIMISTER	J.A. WILKINS

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. W. CHAFFEY	Miss I.E. EVERED
Dr. D. CAMPBELL	Mrs. D. AUBIN

OFFICERS OF THIS AUTHORITY

Clerk to the Port Health Authority:

J.G. HILLIER, Town Clerk

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. McCUTCHION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Port Health Inspector:

C.B.T. GLOVER, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Port Health Inspectors:

ALAN, H. KIRKMAN, M.A.P.H.I.  
 F.K.W. FRANCIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Rodent Officer:

G.W. SKEGGS

Senior Clerk: A.R.C. PARSONS



## THE PORT OF POOLE

### Constitution of the Port Health Authority

By an order of the Local Government Board dated 21st September, 1887, and an amending order dated 27th February, 1909, a Port Sanitary Authority was constituted to exercise the powers and functions assigned by the Order.

The style "Port Sanitary Authority" was changed to Port Health Authority" in 1936.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough, acting by the Council.

### Limits of Jurisdiction

The present limits of jurisdiction were fixed in 1909, as follows:-

"The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to all that part of the said Port of Poole aforesaid which lies to landward of a line drawn from the seaward extremity of the eastern boundary of the Borough of Poole to the seaward extremity of the headland known as Standfast Point; together with the waters of the said part of the Port and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams within that part of the said Port, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for that part of the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for the said part of the said Port under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of disease issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purposes of any such Regulations as aforesaid, shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither".

### Port Facilities

Poole is chiefly a cargo port and its trade is mainly carried on with other British ports and those on the coasts of France, Belgium, Holland and Germany and there is also a regular trade with the Baltic Ports.

During the summer season the port is the base for day pleasure boats operating between local seaside resorts and this is the only passenger traffic.

Inshore fishing is still carried on and the report on the shell fish industry is dealt with in Section XIV.

The public quay accommodation consists of 3,270 feet frontage i.e.

Hamworthy Quay	270 feet at 15 ft. Admiralty Chart Datum - for tankers
	500 feet at 15 ft. Admiralty Chart Datum) for
Town Quay	1000 feet at 16 ft. Admiralty Chart Datum) general
	1000 feet at 15 ft. to 10 ft. do. ) cargo
	500 feet shallow berthing (for yachts)

The general cargo quay at Hamworthy is served by rail.

Unloading equipment at the port consists of seven travelling cranes, three mobile cranes and three coal transporters. There are nine ship and boat yards for the building and repairing of ships.

There is in the harbour an extensive safe anchorage. The depth of the water at the Harbour Bar is 13 feet - Admiralty Chart Datum and the range varies from about 7 feet at springs to a few inches at neaps. Both the flood and ebb tides run at about three-quarters of a knot at the Bar. At the Haven entrance the maximum is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  knots with about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  knots for Brownsea Roads while in the rest of the harbour 2 knots is seldom exceeded.

#### 1. Staff

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appt.	Qualifications and Other Appts. held
John Gilbert Hillier	Clerk to Port Health Authority	4.9.56.	Solicitor, Town Clerk Borough of Poole.
James Hutton	Medical Officer of Health	1.2.52.	M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Poole. Poole Area Medical Officer of Health, Dorset CC.
Douglas Stewart Parken (Resigned 10.9.61)	Deputy Medical Officer of Health	9.12.55.	M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Poole, Asst. County Medical Officer, Dorset C.C.
Archibald McCutcheon	Deputy Medical Officer of Health	23.3.62.	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Poole.
Robert Leggat (Retired 31.3.63)	Port Health Inspector and Authorised Officer	16.4.46.	Certificate as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Other Food Inspector. Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Poole.

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appt.	Qualifications and Other Appts. held
Cedric B.T. Glover	Port Health Inspector, and Authorised Officer	1.4.63.	Certificate as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Other Food Inspector, Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Poole.
Alan H. Kirkman	Deputy Port Health Inspector and Authorised Officer	9.5.63.	Certificate as Public Health Inspector, Meat and Other Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector. Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Poole.
Frederick K.W. Francis	Deputy Port Health Inspector and Authorised Officer	18.6.63	Certificate as Public Health Inspector, Meat and Other Food Inspector, Specialist Public Health Inspector, Borough of Poole.
G.W. Skeggs	Rodent Officer	21.3.44.	Rodent Officer, Borough of Poole.
A.R.C. Parsons	Senior Clerk	1.11.61.	Senior Clerk, Public Health Dept., Borough of Poole.

Address and telephone number of Medical Officer of Health:

Office: Public Health Department,  
Central Clinic,  
Civic Centre,  
Park Road,  
Poole.

Tel: Poole 2525 (Poole 5151 on and after 2.3.66.)

Home: 23, Pearce Avenue,  
Parkstone,  
Poole.

Tel: Parkstone 4140

The telegraphic address of the Port Health Authority is registered as "Portelth Poole".



## II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	*241	52,218	-	187	NIL
Coastwise	1,134	364,976	-	96	NIL
TOTAL	1,375	417,194	-	283	NIL

\* Does not include yachts.

## III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year

Table C

Passenger Traffic:	NIL
Cargo Traffic:	
Principal IMPORTS -	Oil, Coal, Coke, Stone, Timber, Fertilisers, Grain, Fish Meal, Wood Pulp, Styrene.
Principal EXPORTS -	Barley, Scrap Metal, Clay, Caravans and Coke Breeze.
Principal ports from which ships arrive:	
	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Youiden, Antwerp, Hamburg, Le Havre, Rouen, Jersey, Reykjavik, Ramina, Kaliningrad, and other Baltic timber ports.

## IV. Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland bargo traffic in the port.

## \*V. Water Supply

1. Source of supply for the district and shipping.

The water supply for the port and shipping is that from the town mains provided by the Poole and East Dorset Water Board from hydrants on the quay. It is chlorinated water of high bacterial purity.



## 2. Reports of tests for contamination.

The general supply was sampled every two or three days through the year and every sample was reported as Class I "highly satisfactory". During the year 24 samples of water were taken direct from the quay hydrants used for shipping. Of these, 17 were reported as Class I, 1 as Class II, 2 as Class III and 1 as Class IV. As the mains supply was beyond suspicion, the unsatisfactory results were most certainly due to surface water contamination of the hydrant boxes.

Twenty-eight samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from ships and of these 21 were reported as Classes I and II, 3 in Class III and 4 in Class IV. In these latter cases the Captains and owners of the ships were notified to cleanse and sterilise the tanks. Repeat samples were taken and proved satisfactory.

## 3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

All the hydrants on the quay - except one - are fixed in boxes at ground level and it is impossible to keep the boxes free from contamination by road surface water and harbour water. Instructions have, therefore, been given that all hydrants must be cleansed, disinfected and flushed before use.

The one hydrant which is above ground is enclosed in a brick pillar with lockable metal door. All the water samples from this point have been reported as Class I.

## 4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and power of control of the Authority.

Two water boats were in operation in the harbour, providing a service to supply water, as well as fuel, to yachtsmen and others. Two samples were taken, one of which was unsatisfactory.

# \*VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

## 1. List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6).

The list of infected areas is revised weekly on receipt of the Weekly Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation, and the revised list is immediately sent to the Port Health Inspector, H.M. Customs Officers, the Senior Pilot and the Harbour Master.

## 2. Radio Messages

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district (Regulation 13).

Poole is not a radio transmitting port but if necessary, messages can be transmitted through Niton Radio, Isle of Wight.

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio by ships and acting thereon (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2)).

Messages are relayed from ships at sea direct to the Medical Officer of Health by telephone.

3. Notification otherwise than by radio (Regulation 14 (1) (b)).

Duty pilots pass on to the Medical Officer of Health signals for the Port Health Authority received from ships approaching the harbour.

Where advance notice is received by H.M. Customs Officer or the Harbour Master of the arrival of a ship from an infected area this information is sent immediately to the Medical Officer of Health who will arrange for a Medical Officer to inspect the ship.

Vessels are boarded upon arrival by the Port Health Inspector and H.M. Customs Officer who provide and collect the Maritime Declarations of Health and arrangements have been made for these officers to contact the Medical Officer of Health immediately by telephone in the case of an inward vessel requiring special or immediate attention.

Advance messages are occasionally received from shipping agents in the Port. The telegraphic address of the Medical Officer of Health is "Portelth Poole". At the Port Health Office, Public Health Department, Central Clinic, Civic Centre, Park Road, Poole, messages can be received and the necessary action taken thereon at any time during the day or night.

The Port Health Inspectors work in very close liaison with the Officers of H.M. Customs, the Harbour Master, the Pilots and the shipping agents. Routine notifications of all ships arriving in the harbour are collected daily from the Harbour Master's Office for the use of the Port Medical Officer and Port Health Inspector.

4. Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 and 30).

A mooring station has been established at a point in the main channel half-way between Parkstone Shoal Light Buoy and Stakes Buoy, just clear of shipping. If so directed by the Port Medical Officer, the southern end of the New Quay, Hamworthy can also be used.

5. Arrangements for dealing with Infectious Diseases

(a) Hospital accommodation for persons suffering from Infectious Diseases (other than smallpox).

This is available at the Alderney Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poole. A full-time ambulance service of the Local Health Authority is available at all times at the Poole Ambulance Depot.

(b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts

Arrangements have been made for surveillance and follow-up of contacts to be carried out in accordance with Sections 36 to 38 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1952. Infectious disease contacts proceeding home are provided with notification post-cards for use if required, and immediate notification sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the district to which they are proceeding.

(c) Cleansing and Disinfection.

A steam disinfecting station is available at the Alderney Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poole, and the Department also has the use of another operated by the Bournemouth Corporation. Other disinfection can be carried out at the Public Health Department, Central Clinic which has cleansing station facilities. The Corporation also has a sufficient and qualified staff for the disinfection of ships.

VII. Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district

Weyhill Hospital, Andover, Hants.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital

Transport of smallpox cases would be carried out by the Ambulance Service of the Dorset County Council operating from the Poole Ambulance Depot.

The vaccinal state of the 15 ambulance personnel at this depot is 13 vaccinated in February 1964 and 2 in May, 1965.

3. Name of smallpox consultant available

Dr. A.F. Turner, County Hall, Dorchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox

Suspected material is sent to:

Dr. A.D. Macrae,  
Virus Reference Laboratory,  
Central Public Health Laboratory,  
Colindale, London, N.W.9.

Tel: Colindale 6041.

5. Although vaccination certificates are not normally required, at Poole, during 1965 a check was made on the vaccinal state of crews of foreign ships arriving in the port.

This showed that approximately 53% of crews stated they were currently vaccinated.

It should be remembered that ships arriving in Poole are small and come principally from the Continent and the Baltic.



\*VIII. Venereal Disease

Facilities for diagnoses and treatment of Venereal Diseases are provided at two clinics, for men, as follows:

Poole General Hospital, Longfleet Road, Poole  
Fridays at 5.00 p.m.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe.  
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4.30 p.m.

Seamen, on production of evidence of occupation, can obtain treatment on any day at Poole General Hospital.

During inspections of ships, enquiries are made as to the presence of venereal disease among seamen and information as to the facilities available for treatment is given to the persons concerned. Printed notices are available for this purpose and display notices are exhibited in the vicinity of the port.

IX. Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships

Table D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports ... ..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Case which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ... ..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases landed from other ships ... ..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

X. Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships.

None.

XI. Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for Plague.

None Necessary.

XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports

Poole is a "Designated Approved Port" for the issue of Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates in accordance with Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, and Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Port Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952 are enforced in the Port. Both the Port Health Inspector and the Deputy Port Health Inspectors have been trained in deratisation procedure.



1. During routine inspections of ships by the Port Health Inspectors, masters and crew are questioned as to the presence of rats. The ship in general and the crew's quarters in particular are examined for evidence of infestation. Where evidence is found or suspected a detailed search of the ship including the holds - is made by the Port Health Inspector who endeavours to secure one or more rats for bacteriological and pathological examination.

Whenever a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate is found to be out of date or a certificate is needed, a detailed inspection and search of the ship is made by the Port Health Inspector before a certificate is issued or renewed. A similar procedure is adopted before the issue or renewal of Rodent Control Certificates for coastal ships.

2. Bacteriological and pathological examinations of rodents are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, (Director, G.J.G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). No rats were obtained from ships during the year.

3. Small infestations of rats on ships are dealt with directly by the Rodent Control Staff, using standard trapping and baiting methods. Major infestations requiring large scale fumigations are carried out by any one of the commercial contractors on the Authority's list, the arrangements being made direct by the owners or agents.

4. The Port Health Inspectors work in very close liaison with the ship designers and ship builders in the area to secure proper ratproofing in the ships built in the Port. Very few opportunities arise for the improvement of structures of other ships owing to their very short stay in the Port.

Table E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports

Category	Number
Black rats	NIL
Brown rats	NIL
Species not known	NIL
Sent for examination	NIL
Infected with Plague	NIL

The number of rats destroyed by the local authority during the year, in warehouses etc., on the quays was 68. This does not include rats destroyed by private contractors.

Table F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for Ships from Foreign Ports

Number of Deratting Certificates Issued				Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with		After Trapping	After Poisoning		
H.C.N.	Other Fumigant (State Method)	3	4	Total	
1	2			5	7
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	22

Rodent Control Certificates

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued during the year.

XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisance

Table G  
Inspection and Notices

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine Inspections ... 283	-	9	7 complied: 2 ship sailed
Re-inspections ... 69	-	-	-
Re water supplies ... 36	-	2	Tanks cleaned Re-samples satisfactory
Infectious Diseases ... -	-	-	-
Searches by Rodent Officer ... 45	-	-	-
TOTAL ... 433	-	11	-

\*XIV. Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948

The shellfish industry is at present mainly confined to oysters, cockles and periwinkles.

The eastern and northern portions of the harbour are subject to intermittent pollution, which at times is quite heavy, and it is fortunate that the best shellfish beds lie in the southern and western parts of the harbour where the water generally is of a comparatively high bacterial standard. However, in order to reduce still further the possibilities of contaminated shellfish being used for food, the Southern Sea Fisheries Committee amended their Regulations - made under the Poole Fishery Order 1915 - so as to prohibit the taking of oysters, cockles and mussels for sale or for human consumption without their being submitted to a method of cleansing or sterilisation approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Notification of this was advertised in the local papers and notices are exhibited around the harbour. It is in the interests of all that this Regulation should receive the widest local publicity.

The oyster industry in Poole is recovering from the severe winter of 1962/63 and this is evinced by the increase in the number of samples taken. Two operators send the oysters untreated for treatment in approved plants in London and Whitstable while the other two submit their oysters to ultra-violet ray treatment at a local plant.

The principle used is that unclean or infected oysters will cleanse themselves if kept long enough in water which is maintained in a bacteriologically pure state. In practice, the tank is filled at high tide with sea-water so as to obtain water with the maximum salinity, and oysters are placed in the tank in restricted quantities. The water in the tank is then circulated under ultra-violet light rays to kill any bacteria and the water is aerated to increase the oxygen content. This cycle is continued for a pre-determined time, and the results will be seen to have been successful by examining the figures in the table which follows.

Regular and frequent inspections are made of the plant and samples of the water and the oysters are taken weekly for bacteriological examination. (See tables for number of samples taken and results).

The Corporation sought and received powers with reference to the sale of shellfish. Section 21 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1965 is very useful as it makes it obligatory for all vendors of shellfish to record the sources of their supplies and to provide this information to the authorised officers on demand.



Results of bacteriological examination of shellfish obtained from Poole Harbour in 1965.

Shellfish	Number of Samples	Class I Satisfactory		Class II Suspicious	Class III Unsatisfactory	Maximum number of faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish in any sample
		0 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish	1-5 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish			
Cockles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mussels ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Periwinkles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oysters: Untreated	3	3	-	-	-	-
Treated	45	45	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	50	50	-	-	-	-

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Shellfish Cleansing Tank Water 1965

Number of Samples	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
23	15	4	1	3



\*XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens

Not applicable.

\*XVI. Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

The town mortuary is available near the Quay and no difficulty would arise in arranging burial in one of the local authority cemeteries.

Pollution of the Harbour

The waters of Poole Harbour are subject to intermittent sewage pollution from various sources. It is believed that a good deal of the pollution comes from Poole Bay which receives the sewage from the three towns on its shores. Schemes are already in operation which will eventually eliminate discharge of effluent into the Bay.

Great strides have taken place in the last five years in altering the sewerage system in the Borough. Large areas of the town have had the sewerage diverted to a treatment works instead of discharge into the Bay with overflows into the Harbour. This has relieved the pressure on the main sewers so that the discharges into the Bay are less in quantity and the storm-water overflows into the Harbour are not used so frequently. Work is progressing in diverting the whole of the sewerage to the inland treatment works when it is hoped that the storm-water overflows will not be required.

No serious trouble was encountered from chemical pollution of the harbour.

GENERAL

Diseases of Animals Acts

The Port Health Inspectors are also Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts. All ships from abroad are inspected in order to ensure that the requirements of the Acts are complied with. During 1965, 117 visits were made with regard to the Diseases of Animals Acts. Detention notices were served on the Masters of 12 ships with regard to 9 dogs, 3 canaries, 2 budgerigars, and 2 parrots. No contraventions were observed.

Sickness and Injuries

Only two cases of minor sickness and injury were reported aboard ships during the year and all received suitable treatment.

Vaccination is arranged as required.

Clean Air Act

One case of emission of black smoke was observed. This case was in respect of a foreign going ship and notice was given to the captain.

There was a noticeable improvement in the case of a pleasure steamer which had been a source of complaint in previous years.

# **INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVALENCE CONTROL**

Incidence of Infection

Preventive Inoculation





PREVALENCE AND CONTROL  
OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INCIDENCE OF INFECTION

The incidence of infectious disease was low apart from a continuation of higher measles incidence noted last in 1964.

No deaths resulted from measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria or poliomyelitis.

Food poisoning is referred to on page 32.

Deaths from tuberculosis remain at a very low level owing to new methods of treatment and earlier ascertainment.

Number of cases on register at 31st December, 1965 was 791.

TABLE I

Additions to and deletions from Tuberculosis Register

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	
Additions to Register:						
New notifications	12	7	-	2	12 9	21
Transfers in	12	11	-	-	12 11	23
Re-notified	-	-	-	-	- -	-
	24	18	-	2	24 20	44
Deletions from Register:						
Transfers out	3	-	-	-	3 -	3
Died	4	1	1	-	5 1	6
Died (other cause)	4	2	-	1	4 3	7
Cured	1	1	-	-	1 1	2
	12	4	1	1	13 5	18

TABLE II  
TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Deaths in recent years

Year	First Notifications		Formerly notified new residents		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Other forms	Pulmonary	Other forms	Pulmonary	Other forms
1925	59	18	12	1	33	6
1930	61	14	3	1	48	6
1935	47	14	12	-	52	3
1940	47	13	15	-	39	11
1945	49	11	27	2	37	5
1950	68	16	39	6	27	3
1955	55	5	35	1	10	1
1960	50	9	24	1	4	-
1961	21	8	25	1	5	-
1962	21	1	21	2	7	-
1963	29	6	20	3	4	2
1964	20	3	14	2	4	-
1965	12	4	23	-	5	1

TABLE III  
TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and deaths in 1965 by age groups

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
45-64	4	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
Unknown	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	4	1	3	4	1	1	-

TABLE IV

Yearly Summary of Notifiable Diseases - 1965

(Other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over	Age Unknown
Measles ...	867	27	204	243	349	16	12	1	15
Whooping Cough ...	30	1	9	7	8	4	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever ...	8	-	1	1	5	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (N.P)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (P)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	14	1	2	2	3	2	-	4	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Food Poisoning ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	953								

# PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

Preventive inoculation is available for:

Smallpox  
Diphtheria  
Whooping Cough  
Tetanus  
Poliomyelitis  
Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)

TABLE V

## Smallpox Vaccination

Number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox - 1965

Age	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 years and over	Total
Primary	75	589	89	19	1	773

In addition 53 persons were re-vaccinated.

TABLE VI

## Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children who received diphtheria immunisation during 1965

	Children born in years						Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Under 16 years	
	437	691	51	15	37	2	1233
Primary							
Re-inforcing	-	155	472	111	854	46	1638

TABLE VII

## Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children who received whooping cough immunisation during 1965

	Children born in years						Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Under 16 years	
	436	678	45	14	6	-	1179
Primary							
Re-inforcing	-	150	465	91	92	13	811



TABLE VIII

Tetanus Immunisation

Number of children who received Tetanus Immunisation during 1965

	Children born in years						Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Under 16 years	
	437	689	52	15	63	24	1280
Primary							
Re-inforcing	-	155	472	111	844	35	1617

TABLE IX

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Number of children vaccinated against Poliomyelitis during 1965.

	Children born in years						Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Under 16 years	
	173	807	142	67	124	26	1339
Primary							
Re-inforcing	-	4	17	6	571	46	644

TABLE X

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

During 1965 B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children born during 1952 in attendance at independent and maintained schools, and to those who had been absent or missed vaccination in earlier years.

Number in Group	Number Tested	Number of Positive Reactors		Percentage Positive (No previous B.C.G.)	Number Vaccinated
		Previous B.C.G.			
		No	Yes		
1307	995	172	59	17.6	741



# **SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE**

Committee

Schools

Liaison

The Work of the School Health Service

Medical and Dental Inspection

Part time Employment of School Children

Minor Ailment Clinics

Special Clinics:

Child Guidance

Speech

Physiotherapy

Enuresis

Audiology

Remedial Exercises

Handicapped Pupils

Juvenile Delinquency

Infectious Disease in School Children

Infestation Treatment

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination

School Meals and Milk

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to  
Training Colleges





SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE  
COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION, 1965

Chairman: Councillor Miss J.M. BISGOOD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor: Councillor G.F.L. DRUDGE, M.B.E.

Aldermen:

H.C.R. BALLAM  
 R.J. GARLAND

T.W. SHERRIN, M.B.E.

L.F. CULL  
 Mrs. E.M. HICKINSON, J.P.

Councillors:

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 R.E. CARR  
 D. GOODING  
 R. HANN  
 MRS. D.I. MONTAGUE  
 R. WHITE

W.B. BREWER  
 J.B. ENGLISH  
 B.A. GREENWOOD  
 J.Q.E. MEARS  
 J. STEPTOE  
 J.A. WILKINS

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 Sir THOMAS LEES, Bart.

Mrs. K.E. LAMBERT, B.Sc., (Econ)  
 Mr. T.H. SUTTON, J.P.

Co-opted Members:

The Rev. Father J. BUCKLEY  
 The Rev. W. DICKINSON  
 Mr. L.T. BENNETT

Mr. J.C. RICHARDS

The Rev. Cannon R. CREED MEREDITH  
 Mr. L.G. ADAMS  
 Mr. N.J. CLEAVE

## SCHOOLS

### Primary Schools

There are in the Borough 21 Primary Schools, of which 15, comprising 17 departments, are County Primary Schools provided and maintained by the Local Education Authority and 6 are Voluntary Primary Schools, of which 4, comprising 6 departments are provided by the Church of England and 2 comprising 4 departments, by the Roman Catholic Church.

### Nursery Classes

There is one Nursery Class associated with the Audiology Unit.

### Secondary Schools

There are 9 Secondary Schools in the Borough, 2 Grammar, 6 County Modern and 1 Voluntary Aided Roman Catholic Modern School.

### Private Schools

There are 13 Private Schools in the Borough.

Private Schools do not come within the scope of the School Health Service, but under Section 78 of the Education Act of 1944 a Local Education Authority may make arrangements with the proprietor of such a school for the provision of certain ancillary services, including medical inspection and treatment.

The Local Education Authority have not taken action under this Section.

<u>Accommodation</u>	<u>Average number on Roll during 1965</u>	<u>Average Attendances</u>	<u>Percentage Attendance</u>
Grammar Schools	1416	1349	95.3
Other Secondary Schools	3879	3541	91.3
Primary Schools	7549	6916	91.7
	<u>12844</u>	<u>11806</u>	<u>91.9</u>

### Special School and Class Facilities in Poole

Unit for Partially Hearing Nursery/Infant age children at Sylvan Infant School	-	8 Day Places
Partially Hearing Unit for Junior age children at Branksome Heath Junior School	-	8 Day Places

### Special Classes for Educationally sub-normal pupils:

#### Primary

Branksome Heath	2	
Oakdale	2	
Hamworthy	1	- 140 Places
Alderney	2	

#### Secondary

Henry Harbin Boys	2	
Henry Harbin Girls	2	
Herbert Carter	1	- 140 Places
Kemp Welch Boys	1	
Kemp Welch Girls	1	

Special Class for maladjusted children  
"The Lawn" - 24 part-time  
Day Places

Victoria Home for Crippled Children,  
Lindsay Road, Branksome Park,  
Poole, Dorset. - 48 Residential and  
4 Day Places

Poole, Bournemouth and District Spastics  
Centre, Langside Avenue,  
Wallisdown, Poole. - 20 Day Places

#### LIAISON

Excellent relationships exist between the local hospitals and general medical practitioners on one hand and the School Health Service on the other as detailed in earlier reports.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children deals with cases of child neglect and is frequently most helpful in persuading disinterested or neglectful parents to have essential treatment carried out where this has been recommended by the School Medical Officer. Mr. G.L. Thompson, the Local Inspector, dealt satisfactorily with many difficult cases of neglect involving 138 School Children by giving kind but firm advice in the home.

#### THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The work of the School Health Service may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Routine and special inspection and re-inspection.
- (2) Examination of children for fitness for part-time employment.
- (3) Class by class inspection by the school nurse.
- (4) Minor Ailment Clinics.
- (5) Special Clinics.
- (6) Ascertainment and classification of handicapped pupils.
- (7) Immunisation and Vaccination.
- (8) Investigation and control of infectious disease.
- (9) Dental inspection and treatment.
- (10) Hygiene and sanitation of school premises, including school kitchens and canteens.



## MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION

The School Health Service Regulations, 1959, omit specific requirements as to the occasions on which medical and dental inspections are carried out.

In accordance with the above Regulations parents are given the opportunity, so far as is reasonable and practicable, of being present at every medical inspection and at the first dental inspection of each pupil.

Routine medical examinations are carried out in Poole as follows:

- (a) As soon as possible after entry to an Infant School.
- (b) As soon as possible after entry to a Junior School.
- (c) As soon as possible after entry to a Senior School.
- (d) During the term before the term in which the child is due to leave school.

If, at a school medical examination, a child is found to be suffering from a defect, the parent is advised or the child is referred for treatment to the family doctor, the appropriate clinic or hospital.

A child who has been found, at routine inspection, to be suffering from a defect is re-examined at intervals. Other "special" examinations are carried out at the request of the parent, the teacher or the school nurse. Such examination may be carried out at a routine inspection or at an inspection arranged for that purpose.

### Medical Records

Records of all children attending maintained schools in the Borough are centralised in the School Health Section of the Health Department. This facilitates arrangements for medical inspection and follow-up and for the maintenance of complete medical histories from the information which is continually reaching the Section from Consultants, Hospitals, Clinics, etc.

### Dental Records

These are filed at the appropriate surgeries for ease of reference and maintenance.

### Result of Medical Inspection

During 1965, 4352 children were examined at routine medical inspections. Of these, 1487 were found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding defective nutrition, verminous conditions and dental caries).

In addition 735 special inspections and 1083 re-examinations were carried out during the year.



### Physical Condition

Two categories are used in the classification of a child's physical condition namely Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory.

The child's category is decided not only on a nutritional basis but also according to the presence or absence of defects. The figures for 1965 show that 99.89% of those examined were satisfactory, leaving 0.11% unsatisfactory. Details are as follows:-

Age Groups Inspected (By years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		SATISFACTORY	UNSATISFACTORY
		Number	Number
		(3)	(4)
1961 and later	-	-	-
1960	544	544	-
1959	287	286	1
1958	353	353	-
1957	459	458	1
1956	189	189	-
1955	76	76	-
1954	468	468	-
1953	598	597	1
1952	249	248	1
1951	194	194	-
1950 and earlier	935	934	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4352</b>	<b>4347</b>	<b>5</b>

### Class Inspection by School Nurses

At routine medical inspections, parents usually attempt to present their children in as clean a state as possible so that the presence of verminous conditions may easily be overlooked. Rapid general surveys are made periodically by the School Nurses with the object of detecting verminous conditions and the presence of infectious and contagious disease.

During these rapid surveys 22,671 individual examinations were carried out during 1965. Children found to be suffering from infectious or contagious conditions or any other condition requiring medical attention were referred to the school clinic or the family doctor. 134 children were found to be infested with head lice, and arrangements were made for their treatment at home.

Scabies is treated by the Health Visitor or District Nurse by appointment. Two school children were treated during 1965.

DEFECTS FOUND AT SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

	Periodic Inspections				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)			Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation					
Skin	25	21	58	38	126	108	24	-	
Eyes -									
(a) Vision	17	20	247	46	547	200	12	5	
(b) Squint	15	6	17	6	86	28	1	1	
(c) Other	4	4	10	9	49	36	3	-	
Ears -									
(a) Hearing	3	37	4	27	23	115	32	4	
(b) Otitis Media	5	16	4	5	10	34	-	-	
(c) Other	10	3	4	17	29	49	27	-	
Nose and Throat	37	144	24	38	125	374	12	2	
Speech	8	30	4	5	27	91	3	5	
Lymphatic Glands	4	20	2	9	8	69	-	-	
Heart	1	8	3	13	8	43	2	1	
Lungs	13	29	10	30	42	106	-	-	
Developmental -									
(a) Hernia	3	6	-	1	7	17	-	-	
(b) Other	2	9	4	3	20	35	-	-	
Orthopaedic -									
(a) Posture	3	1	10	4	47	32	1	1	
(b) Feet	54	45	37	39	252	227	5	-	
(c) Other	21	38	36	65	108	177	15	1	
Nervous System -									
(a) Epilepsy	1	2	1	3	12	14	-	-	
(b) Other	1	5	6	7	8	30	-	-	
Psychological -									
(a) Development	1	16	24	18	110	95	129	-	
(b) Stability	10	49	6	29	48	187	109	-	
Abdomen	4	7	7	10	20	29	-	1	
Other	7	27	35	11	99	84	17	3	

### SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE - 1965

Full establishment during the year enabled the policy of annual school inspections to be carried out.

An increase in the number of pre-school children attending is gratifying and introduces young children to dentistry in a more pleasant manner than awaiting a first visit for the removal of a tooth causing pain. These young children become good patients when they reach school age.

The number of children requiring treatment still remains high. Evidence implies the incidence of caries could be eventually reduced approximately 50% by the introduction of Fluoride into the water supplies. New York City after ten years of debate and controversy has commenced fluoridation of its water supply on 30th September, 1965 and is now the largest city in the world with fluoridation. The national total of people drinking fluoridated water in the U.S.A. is now 58½ millions a population almost equivalent to the whole of Great Britain. Exhortation of the parents to alter the cariogenic diet of their children, is a long term policy and seems to have only little effect, while a drastic change can only be brought about by fluoridation. One pleasing aspect of the statistics is the indication that the ratio of filled to extracted teeth has again risen which is a desirable trend.

My grateful thanks to the dental staff for their efforts and loyalty and my appreciation for the help afforded by the clerical staff during the past twelve months.

F.E.R. Williams, L.D.S. (Bristol)

Borough School Dental Officer.

#### Attendances and Treatment

First visit	2,471
Subsequent visits	4,405
Total visits	6,876
Additional courses of treatment commenced	444
Fillings in permanent teeth	5,348
Fillings in deciduous teeth	3,214
Permanent teeth filled	3,368
Deciduous teeth filled	2,113
Permanent teeth extracted	576
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,145
General anaesthetics	595
Emergencies	351
Number of pupils X-Rayed	435
Prophylaxis	425
Teeth otherwise conserved	648
Number of teeth root filled	31
Inlays	-
Crowns	9
Courses of treatment completed	2,724



Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	54
New cases commenced during year	71
Cases completed during year	24
Cases discontinued during year	3
No. of removable appliances fitted	64
No. of fixed appliances fitted	-
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	12

Prosthetics

Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	7
Number of dentures supplied	7

Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	-
by Doctor	
(Anaesthetist)	596

Inspections

(a) First inspections at school. Number of pupils	11,090
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	1,979
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	6,661
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	5,877
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	480
Number of (c) found to require treatment	444

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	1,233
Sessions devoted to inspection	98
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	229

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A Local Education Authority has power, under Section 59 of the Education Act, 1944 to prohibit or restrict the employment of a school child if it is considered that such employment would be prejudicial to his health or would otherwise render him unfit to derive full benefit from his education.

During 1965, 214 certificates of fitness for employment were issued.

No children were examined for fitness to be employed in entertainments during the year.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

As a rule complaints of a minor nature only are treated at the minor ailment clinics. Children who require treatment outside the scope of the clinic are referred to their family doctor, the appropriate special clinic or to the general hospital.

Minor Ailment Clinics are held as indicated on page

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in 1965 were as follows:

				<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>No. of Attendances</u>
(1)	Old Town	...	...	22	22
(2)	Branksome	...	...	111	167
(3)	Hamworthy	...	...	52	100
(4)	Sylvan	...	...	47	134
(5)	Oakdale	...	...	62	111
(6)	Trinidad	...	...	98	118
				<hr/> 392	<hr/> 652

The following is a summary of defects found in children attending Minor Ailment Clinics during the year:

Skin	...	...	...	...	...	39
Eyes (a) Vision	...	...	...	...	...	30
(b) Squint	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ears (a) Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	38
(b) Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	-
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	28
Nose or throat	...	...	...	...	...	7
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	...	-
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	...	-
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Development (a) Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	-
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	10
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	-
Psychological (a) Development	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Stability	...	...	...	...	...	71
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other	...	...	...	...	...	<u>135</u>
				TOTAL	...	<hr/> 383

#### SPECIAL CLINICS

At the end of 1965 special clinics were being held as follows:

#### Child Guidance Clinic

Poole Central Clinic,  
Park Road, Poole.

Tuesday, Thursday  
and Friday - a.m.  
Alternate Friday - p.m.

Speech Clinic

Poole Central Clinic,  
Park Road, Poole.

Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday - a.m. and p.m.  
Tuesday - a.m.

Branksome Clinic,  
Layton Road.

Thursday - a.m. and p.m.

Hamworthy Clinic,  
Lanark Close.

Tuesday - p.m.

Physiotherapy (Asthma, etc.) Clinic

Poole Central Clinic,  
Park Road, Poole.

Wednesday - a.m. and p.m.

Enuresis Clinic

Oakdale Clinic,  
337 Wimborne Road,  
Poole.

Monday - a.m.

Audiometric Clinic

By appointment.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The total number of children seen during 1965 by the Clinic staff was 422 which is 26 more than the previous year. Of these, 125 were new cases and, although this is a decrease of 25 on last year, the total number of children seen during the year is increasing annually.

The work of the Child Guidance Clinic has been considerably helped by the appointment of an additional Educational Psychologist who started in May and has worked mainly in the Poole area. This has improved the liaison between the Clinic and schools.

The present Psychiatric Social Worker still not only covers Poole and East Dorset but also has to deal with the Weymouth Child Guidance area. Extra Psychiatric Social Worker sessions are urgently needed in Poole if we are going to give regular social casework help with those parents who need it. It is hoped that an additional full-time Psychiatric Social Worker will be appointed to the County Child Guidance Service during this year which would make more sessions available in Poole from the present Psychiatric Social Worker.

As in previous years, priority has been given to new cases for diagnosis. At the end of the year 17 children were awaiting their first interview, an additional 8 children who had been seen by the Educational Psychologist and whose parents had been seen by the Psychiatric Social Worker, were awaiting psychiatric investigation. Urgent cases are seen almost immediately but the waiting time for non-urgent cases is now approximately eight weeks before a psychiatric appointment can be made, although the child and parents are seen before by the Educational Psychologist and Psychiatric Social Worker, and this helps to decide the urgency of a psychiatric appointment.



Intensive psychotherapy is arranged for those children needing it and of the new cases seen during the year, 26 children were considered to need this form of treatment, which consists of regular sessions in which the Psychiatrist sees the child and the Psychiatric Social Worker sees the mother. At the end of the year 11 children were awaiting intensive psychotherapy. In addition, 37 of the new children needed treatment of a general supporting kind, consisting of periodic review by the Consultant Psychiatrist and the parents having regular casework from the Psychiatric Social Worker. It is in this type of work primarily that we are unable to provide as much Psychiatric Social Worker time as is really needed.

During the year 19 of the new children were considered to need help from the Special Day Unit for Maladjusted Children at "The Lawn". This has continued to prove its value not only in providing extra remedial work educationally, but in providing a supporting background in which the children can gain a new feeling of confidence, self-esteem and progress, combined with the opportunity of discovering their capacity for making a better personal relationship both with adults and other children. There are a number of children at "The Lawn" who could benefit from more frequent sessions there and some who are unfit to attend ordinary school at all really need full-time education provided in this Unit, but this will not be possible until more suitable premises and increased staff are available. Meanwhile, a number of children who are too emotionally disturbed to be able to attend ordinary school cannot get the education they really need and which could be provided in an expanded Day Unit of this kind.

Weekly case conferences are held at the Child Guidance Clinic which the teachers of "The Lawn" also attend so that new children starting there can be discussed and so that the progress and problems of other children receiving help there can be assessed.

The Child Guidance Clinic keeps in touch with all children residentially placed either at Penwithen or elsewhere. The Psychiatric Social Worker visits the parents of these children regularly and the whole Clinic team meet with the Hostel staff for monthly case conferences. All other children residentially placed as maladjusted pupils in other schools or hostels are seen by the Consultant Psychiatrist during the holidays and the Psychiatric Social Worker keeps in close touch with their families. At the end of the year there were four Poole boys and three Poole girls at Penwithen Hostel.

The Poole Child Guidance Clinic continues to serve as the diagnostic and treatment centre for children from the surrounding County area as well as from Poole itself.



Total number of children seen during the year 1965	...	422
Children carried forward from 1964	... ..	297
New cases seen during 1965	... ..	125
Children awaiting investigation on the 31.12.65.	...	17
Total children awaiting first Psychiatric appointment 31.12.65.	... ..	25
Cases closed during 1965.	... ..	136
Total number of cases under observation or treatment on 31.12.65.	... ..	286

#### ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED DURING 1965

##### Sources of referral of new cases:

General Practitioners	... ..	51	
School Medical Officers	... ..	19	
Education Officer and Head Teachers		26	
Children's Officer	... ..	5	
Probation Officer	... ..	7	
Other sources	... ..	<u>17</u>	125

##### Problems for which children were referred:

Behaviour problems	... ..	64	
Nervous symptoms	... ..	27	
Educational problems	... ..	14	
Enuresis	... ..	4	
Psycho-somatic symptoms	... ..	12	
Special advice	... ..	<u>4</u>	125

##### Age Groups:

Pre-school	... ..	18	
Infant school	... ..	24	
Junior school	... ..	42	
Secondary school age (Modern)	... ..	29	
(Grammar)	... ..	8	
Left school	... ..	<u>4</u>	125

##### Recommendations made of new cases:

Still under investigation	... ..	8	
Diagnosis and advice only	... ..	26	
Superficial treatment	... ..	37	
Intensive treatment advised	... ..	26	
Residential treatment advised	... ..	6	
Admitted to hospital for treatment or investigation	... ..	3	
Special Day School for Maladjusted Children, Poole	... ..	<u>19</u>	125

ANALYSIS OF CASES CLOSED DURING 1965

Diagnosis and advice only	...	...	58	
Transfer to other agencies	...	...	7	
Removal from the area	...	...	12	
Satisfactory adjustment after				
Child Guidance Treatment	...	...	19	
Improved after Child Guidance				
treatment	...	...	26	
Unco-operative or unsatisfactory				
response	...	...	12	
Died	...	...	<u>2</u>	136

W.H. Whiles

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist

SPEECH THERAPY

Between January and the middle of May 1965, full sessions were held at the Poole Central Clinic. It was felt that the rather high failure to keep appointments was partly due to the distance travelled by patients, and in consequence two sessions a week were started at Branksome Clinic and one at Hamworthy. This resulted in an improved attendance-rate.

During the year the waiting-list was cut from 79 to 16. The high waiting-list at the beginning of the year had been caused by the Speech Survey, carried out between Autumn 1963 and Spring 1964, this took 18 months to clear, which was consistent with the results following former Surveys.

Parental co-operation has on the whole been good, but in a few cases it has been felt that the help of schools would be valuable and several head-teachers have proved very helpful in encouraging parents to keep appointments.

Throughout the year the assistance and friendliness of members of staff at all three Clinics has been very much appreciated.

ANALYSIS OF YEAR'S WORK

Number of cases treated	...	...	...	158
Number of cases discharged	...	...	...	75
Number of cases under treatment	...	...	...	69
Number of cases on the waiting-list	...	...	...	16

Charlotte A.C. Tone, L.C.S.T.

Speech Therapist

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Parents and children have been interested and co-operative in the treatment given and home care recommended.

Many of the younger ones under observation are seen to out-grow their susceptibility to "attacks" and the older age group learn to live with their disability and achieve freedom from tension. Careful organisation is planned to avoid interference with school attendance as much as possible.

The World Asthma Conference held at Eastbourne in March 1965, was inaugurated by the Chest and Heart Association. I was privileged to have financial aid to attend and observed evidence of the extensive research being carried out in this field.

Number of patients attending Clinic on 31.12.64	...	...	24
Number of new patients in 1965	...	...	11
Number of treatments given during 1965	...	...	358
Number of patients attending Clinic on 31.12.65	...	...	20
Number of patients discharged during 1965	...	...	28

Dorothy E. Butler, M.C.S.P.

Chartered Physiotherapist

## ENURESIS CLINIC

The importance of a follow-up examination of children who have been treated by the buzzer alarm is stressed by the number subsequently found to have relapsed. Since November, 1959, 272 children (179 boys and 93 girls) completed the treatment, and of these 28 (14 boys: 7.8% and 14 girls: 15.1%) either reverted to their original condition, or deteriorated to such a degree to warrant a further course of treatment. A number of these children (3 boys and 4 girls) again relapsed and were reissued with the buzzer, and one girl successfully responded to a fourth trial.

The period which elapsed since the completion of the primary treatment varied from two months to three years. Within six months, 10 boys and 5 girls had begun to wet the bed again. Between six months and one year, 2 boys and 6 girls were affected, and over a year it occurred with 2 boys at 14 months, and 3 girls at 13, 30 and 36 months.

The second relapse in all the children except one (2 months) began 10 - 16 months after the completion of the previous course.

The girl (age 10) who had been given the fourth trial, had rapidly responded to the primary course, and had become dry on the twelfth night having wet the bed practically every night since infancy. However, about three months later the enuresis returned following an emotional upset associated with abdominal symptoms which required investigation in hospital, and later at the Child Guidance Clinic. In the next six months, two trials with the buzzer proved ineffective, and in the following two years a further trial was then offered, and as a result she has remained dry for over a year.

At the time of the relapse, the ages of the children, to the nearest year, were as follows:

[illegible]



Emotional instability of varying degree was present in 10 boys and 10 girls, and of these 2 boys and 2 girls attended the Child Guidance Clinic.

Allergic conditions also affected 6 boys and 5 girls including asthma in 3 boys and 1 girl. A reinfection of thread worms immediately preceeded the relapse with one girl, and one boy and 8 girls had previously had treatment for threadworms.

Emotional upsets due to a variety of causes were stated to have been the cause of the recurrence of the enuresis, mother admitted to hospital, mother "nervous breakdown", death of relatives, change of address and change of school, apprehension in regard to lack of progress in class or prior to an examination, admission to hospital, visit to a dentist, too much excitement at Christmas and threadworms. However, no obvious cause was found with 5 boys and 8 girls, but apart from one boy and two girls, these children had a history of emotional instability, and one boy and one girl attended the Child Guidance Clinic.

Number of children who relapsed and completed a further course of treatment with the buzzer alarm November 1959 - December 1965	...	(14 boys and 14 girls)	28
Number of children successfully treated	...	(8 boys and 9 girls)	17
Number of children improved	...	(3 boys and 4 girls)	7
Number of children unsuccessfully treated	...	(3 boys and 1 girl)	4

In the unsuccessful group, two boys are maladjusted, one is attending a Day Special Unit and the other is now in a residential hostel. A further trial will be offered later to the other boy, but the girl is unlikely to respond owing to lack of co-operation.

In view of the relapses which are liable to occur, it is, therefore, necessary in assessing the efficiency of the buzzer alarm to analyse the results obtained over a number of years. The current year should not be included to allow a reasonable period of observation of the children who completed the course in the latter half of the previous year.

In the following table the children who were recorded as being successfully treated remained completely dry after the primary or subsequent treatment. The majority of the children in the improved group continued to wet the bed less than once a month. In those who failed to respond to the treatment, 6 boys and 2 girls were in the three - early six year age group. It was, therefore, decided not to commence treatment with the buzzer until the child was about 7 years old.

Total number of children who completed the treatment in the period November 1959 - December 1964 (143 boys and 72 girls) : 215					
Successfully treated		Improved		Unsuccessfully treated	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
24	51	35	13	24	8
58.7%	70.8%	24.5%	18.1%	16.8%	11.1%



Total number of children treated during 1965 (46 boys and 31 girls)	77
Number of children carried forward from 1964 (10 boys and 7 girls)	17
Number of these children who required a further course of treatment in 1965 (3 boys)	3
Number of children who completed the treatment in 1965 (including 5 boys and 3 girls who had relapsed) (38 boys and 24 girls)	62
Number of children successfully treated (including 2 boys who had previously not responded to treatment and 1 boy who had relapsed) (22 boys and 14 girls)	36
Number of children much improved by the treatment (including 1 girl who had relapsed) (4 boys and 4 girls)	8
Number of children who have improved by the treatment but have continued to wet the bed more than once a month (including 1 boy who had relapsed) (5 boys)	5
Number of children unsuccessfully treated (including 1 boy who had relapsed) (7 boys and 6 girls)	13
Number of children continuing treatment in 1966 (including 2 boys and 1 girl who had relapsed and 1 girl who had previously not responded to treatment) (8 boys and 7 girls)	15

H.C. Williamson, M.B., B.Ch.,  
B.A.O., D.P.H.

#### AUDIOLOGY UNIT

The activities of this Unit, which continued during the year, may be split into the following sections:-

#### AUDIOLOGY CLINIC

Poole children, mainly pre-school who have failed to pass the Health Visitors screening tests, are referred for advice from the Head of the Deaf Department as to whether or not a hearing defect exists.

Statistics for this Section for 1965 are as follows:-

Remaining under investigation from previous year ...	15
New cases referred during the year ... ..	<u>20</u>
	35
	—
Disposal:	
Referred to Hearing Assessment Clinic ... ..	2
No significant hearing loss ... ..	17
Closed - Unco-operative ... ..	-
Closed - Left District ... ..	1
Remaining under investigation 31.12.65 ... ..	<u>15</u>
	35
	—

HEARING ASSESSMENT CLINIC

Children are referred for assessment by the Panel from various sources including the Audiology Clinic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons and other Local Authorities.

Statistics for 1965 are as follows:

Remaining under assessment from previous year	...	20
New cases referred during the year: POOLE	...	10
BOURNEMOUTH	...	9
		<u>39</u>
Assessed as Deaf	... ..	2
Assessed as Partially Hearing	... ..	8
Some defect of hearing - for review	... ..	4
Remaining under assessment 31.12.65	... ..	15
Closed - No significant hearing loss	... ..	8
Unco-operative	... ..	-
Left District	... ..	2
		<u>39</u>

PROGRESS REVIEW CLINIC

Children who have attended the Assessment Clinic and been ascertained as having defective hearing requiring special educational treatment (either in the Poole Partially Hearing Unit or by Peripatetic help from a teacher of the deaf), are reviewed at Quarterly Progress Review Clinics. Every effort is made to have all such children reviewed by the Panel at least every two years.

Statistics for 1965 are as follows:

Total number of children on Review list 31.12.65	...	44
Number reviewed during 1965	... ..	25

SCREENING TESTS USING A PURE TONE AUDIOMETER

Sweep tests at 20 decibels are carried out in Primary Schools on all children shortly after admission. The Schools Audiometrician also completes a full audiogram on children whose hearing is considered doubtful at a school medical inspection.

Number of children tested during 1965	Normal	Still under observation	Referred to Medical Officer
2,047	1,579	221	247

Children with abnormalities are investigated further and appropriate treatment arranged either through the minor ailment clinic, the family doctor, the hospital consultant or the Audiology Unit.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

Remedial teachers in schools and part-time physiotherapists treated 205 pupils for postural defects during 1965.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped pupils are defined in Part II of the Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, as pupils who require special educational treatment, by reason of their being:

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) Blind                    | (f) Epileptic                           |
| (b) Partially sighted        | (g) Maladjusted                         |
| (c) Deaf                     | (h) Physically handicapped              |
| (d) Partially hearing        | (i) Pupils suffering from speech defect |
| (e) Educationally sub-normal | (j) Delicate                            |

The Education Act of 1944 places on the Education Authority the responsibility of ascertainment, examination and classification of educationally sub-normal children. The accepted figure of educationally sub-normal children, requiring special educational treatment, is 10% of the school population. Over 9% may be absorbed into the ordinary class system with special educational treatment either in an ordinary class or in a special class. It is believed that less than 1% will need education in special day or residential schools.

Details of the handicapped pupils examined and placed in the various categories during 1965, and the numbers on the register on 31st December, 1965 are as follows:

	Ascertained in 1965	Total on Register 31.12.65.
Blind ... ..	-	3
Partially sighted ...	-	2
Deaf ... ..	2	3
Partially Hearing ...	6	21
Delicate ... ..	-	-
Educationally sub-normal	117	372
Epileptic ... ..	-	1
Maladjusted ... ..	30	67
Physically Handicapped ...	6	34
Speech defect ... ..	-	-
	<u>161</u>	<u>503</u>

Of the 117 educationally sub-normal pupils ascertained during the year 113 were recommended for special educational treatment in an ordinary school, 3 for admission to a day special school and 1 for admission to a residential special school.

In addition to those examined and ascertained as handicapped pupils above:

20 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be still handicapped

23 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be no longer handicapped



13 pupils were examined and recommended for care and guidance after leaving school

42 pupils were examined but were not deemed to require care and guidance after leaving school

3 children were found to be unsuitable for education at school during the year and a report was issued in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

9 children were examined but were found to require no special educational treatment at present.

#### HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Category	No. at end of 1964	Admitted during 1965	Discharged during 1965	No. at end of 1965
Blind ... ..	2	-	-	2
Partially sighted ...	1	1	-	2
Deaf ... ..	2	-	1	1
Partially hearing ...	2	1	-	3
Delicate ... ..	-	-	-	-
Physically handicapped -				
(Residential) ... ..	6	5	3	8
(Day) ... ..	17	2	4	15
E.S.N. (Residential) ...	4	2	3	3
E.S.N. (Day) ... ..	14	3	2	15
Maladjusted, includes				
Penwithen Hostel ...	9	4	1	12
Epileptic ... ..	1	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>62</b>

#### EXTRACT FROM THE EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1965

"Over the past few months three main needs have arisen which are not being adequately met locally. These are as follows:-

- (1) More special classes are required in certain areas for children who are formally ascertained as educationally subnormal.
- \*(2) There is a very real and increasing need for REMEDIAL TEACHING to help children who have not been formally ascertained but who are retarded in one or more school subjects and need specialised help. Such children are usually of low average, average and above intelligence. (I could supply a list of at least 50 children needing such help at present).



One of the three following ways of meeting this need could be followed:-

- Either (a) The establishment of remedial classes or groups in certain schools run by specialist teachers. (These will be in addition to E.S.N. classes of course).
- or (b) A central remedial unit to serve the area in one place (e.g. in "The Lawn").
- \*or (c) Peripatetic remedial teachers to visit schools daily to teach children who are educationally retarded.
- (I favour this to (a) and (b).)

- (3) The establishment of an "adjustment class" (or classes) (at "The Lawn" or elsewhere) for certain maladjusted children on a daily attendance basis for varying periods of a few weeks to several terms.

This would be in addition to the sessional treatment that exists at present at "The Lawn".

It is hoped that these three matters will be considered in due course in Committee.

J.M. Foster, M.A., Ed.B.  
Educational Psychologist

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

During 1965, 170 school children appeared before the Juvenile Court charged with various offences such as larceny, burglary, wilful damage etc., excluding minor traffic offences.

At the end of 1965 there were 6 children from the Borough in approved schools.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following notifiable infectious diseases occurred in school children during the year. The incidence at all ages is shown for comparison. Comparable figures are also given for the year 1964.

	1964		1965	
	School Children	All Ages	School Children	All Ages
Haemolytic streptococcal infection:				
Scarlet Fever ... ..	6	9	6	8
Erysipelas ... ..	-	7	-	5
Measles ... ..	216	559	365	867
Whooping Cough ... ..	23	53	12	30
Pneumonia ... ..	-	4	-	-
Poliomyelitis ... ..	-	-	-	-

### TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

The tuberculin testing, by the Heaf Test, of children on their entry to school was continued during the year. This test is incorporated with the routine medical examination of the five year old pupils, parental consent being obtained prior to the application of the test.

Dr. Clark, the Chest Physician, is most co-operative and investigates all positive reactors with their contacts, in an endeavour to discover the probable source of infection.

The Health Visitor, after visiting the homes of all children showing a positive reaction, completes a domiciliary report giving the names of all contacts, a copy of this report being sent to the Chest Physician for action.

The following shows the results obtained during the year 1965.

Eligible for Test - 723	
Parental Consent	
Obtained	Refused
700 (96.8%)	23 (3.1%)
Test applied	
Result - Positive	Result - Negative
16 (2.3% of those tested)	684 (97.7% of those tested)
B.C.G. Vaccination	
Had not received B.C.G. Vaccination	Had previously received B.C.G. Vaccination
6 (0.9% of those tested)	10 (1.4% of those tested)

Details of B.C.G. and other vaccinal statistics will be found on pages 90 - 91

### PROVISION OF SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

During an average day of the year 86.6% of the school children, attending maintained schools, took their daily allowance of one-third of a pint of milk, and 94.9% of those attending non-maintained schools.

The daily average number of mid-day meals provided was 7,883. In certain cases of financial hardship meals are provided free of charge and in 1965 the total number of such meals provided was 80,395.

### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION, AND FITNESS FOR APPOINTMENT

During the year 57 teachers were given medical and X-ray examinations.

In accordance with Ministry of Education Circular No.249, 78 entrants to training colleges were examined.

# PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

## Administration

### National Health Service Act, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Midwifery

Health Visiting

Home Nursing

Immunisation and Vaccination

Domestic Help

Prevention of illness, care and after-care

Tuberculosis

Exfoliative Cytology

After Care

Liaison with Children's Unit, Christchurch Hospital

Chiropody

Mobile Meals

Incontinence Pads

Prevention of break-up of families

Health Education

Fluoridation

Mental Health

### National Assistance Act, 1948 :

Welfare of the Blind

Welfare of the Deaf

Welfare of the Physically Handicapped





PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION

In January, 1961, the Minister of Health approved a Scheme of Delegation of Health and Welfare Functions made by the Poole Borough Council under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1958. These Delegated Functions were assumed by the Health Committee on the 1st April, 1961, and relate to the following:

- (i) Health Centres
- (ii) Care of Mothers and Young Children
- (iii) Midwifery
- (iv) Health Visiting
- (v) Home Nursing
- (vi) Vaccination and Immunisation
- (vii) Prevention of illness, Care and After-care
- (viii) Domestic Help
- (ix) Mental Health (except Residential Accommodation)
- (x) Welfare arrangements for Disabled Persons
- (xi) Disabled Persons (Employment) Act - Section 3
- (xii) Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Prior to the commencement of the Scheme of Delegation most of these functions were vested in the Poole Area Health Sub-Committee of the Dorset County Council.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

( Section 22 )

Ante-Natal Care

Owing to the Council's Slum Clearance programme in the Old Town area no sessions were held at the Market Street Clinic. The few maternity cases in this area during the year received their ante-natal care by a home visit from the Midwife or were referred to other clinics.

Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinics, Poole, 1965

Name of Clinic	Average Attendances per session	First Attendances	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions
Midwives' Session:				
Branksome	5	112	543	103
Central Clinic	8	94	387	50
Hamworthy	8	102	432	52
Oakdale	7	67	341	49
Wallisdown	4	37	171	46
TOTAL	6	412	1,874	300

### Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

The continued need for this type of instruction to expectant mothers is reflected in the increasing demand for the service. The facilities are available to expectant mothers booked for institutional confinement as well as those being attended by the Council's Domiciliary Midwives.

### Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes, 1965

Name of Clinic	Average Attendance per session	First Attendances	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions
Market Street	5	39	156	29
Oakdale	7	40	354	52
Branksome	10	54	466	47
Central Clinic	7	30	303	46
TOTAL	7	163	1,279	174

### Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council does not employ any staff to deal with the special problems of the unmarried mother and her child but Welfare Workers employed by the Salisbury Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare carry out their duties in close co-operation with the officials of the Health Department. For this service an annual grant is made to the Association.

Facilities provided for unmarried mothers include advice from Health Visitors and Midwives, arrangements for maternity beds at hospital and arrangements for admission to Maternity Homes through the co-operation of the Moral Welfare Workers. The Borough Council is not directly responsible for the provision of any Mother and Baby Homes, but financial responsibility is accepted for the maintenance of cases admitted to Homes administered under the auspices of the Salisbury Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare and other approved Homes. Altogether 7 mothers were admitted to Homes during 1965, for which this Authority accepted financial responsibility.

### Sterilised Maternity Outfits

These are available free of charge for all domiciliary confinements and the contents of the maternity outfits conform to the requirements laid down by the Ministry of Health. During 1965, 415 outfits were issued for domiciliary confinements within the Borough of Poole.

### Notification of Births

The Public Health (Notification of Births) Act, 1965 came into operation on 5th September, 1965. An additional duty was imposed on district councils (such as Poole) exercising delegated health and welfare functions. Notifications of births are now made directly to the Medical Officer of Health of that authority instead of the County Medical Officer.

The table below shows the actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area.

		Adjusted Live Births	Adjusted Stillbirths	Total Adjusted Births
1	Domiciliary	404	2	406
2	Institutional	1,124	20	1,144
3	TOTAL	1,528	22	1,550

These figures are further sub-divided as follows:-

Number of domiciliary births attended by Midwives ...	...	405
Number of domiciliary births attended by private nurse ...	...	1
Number of births at Poole General Hospital ...	...	769
Number of Poole Mothers confined in Maternity Units:-		

Aston Grays Maternity Home	...	25
Firs Maternity Home	...	303
Barton-on-Sea Nursing Home	...	2
Tuckton Nursing Home	...	4
Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe		33
Others	...	8

A further 521 births occurred in Poole to mothers who normally reside outside the Borough.

#### Welfare Centres

Details of the premises and times of opening are shown on page 7 of this Report.

Children seen at Child Welfare Centres who are considered to require specialist advice are sent to the family doctor, who in turn may refer them to Consultant Paediatricians employed by the Regional Hospital Board. Failing this the consent of the General Practitioner is obtained before referring the child directly for specialist opinion. The clinical work of the centres is purely preventive in character and aims at early detection of congenital and acquired defects and diseases with the object of referring such cases to the family doctor for his attention. Each welfare centre is attended by a medical officer, and infants are examined at the first attendance and thereafter as required, any showing signs of deviation from normal health being referred to the family doctor.



Attendances at Welfare Centres during 1965

Centre	Average Attendance per session	New Cases				Total Attendances	Sessions
		Born in					
		1965	1964	1963-60	Totals		
Branksome	44	257	237	280	774	5305	121
Broadstone	41	92	112	139	343	2125	52
Central Clinic	26	159	115	583	332	2790	106
Creekmoor	27	21	88	89	198	612	23
Hamworthy	39	142	147	216	505	2739	71
Newtown	49	109	123	243	475	2570	52
Oakdale	47	156	179	236	571	3635	77
Old Town	28	58	93	151	302	1463	52
Rossmore	33	65	47	90	202	1571	48
Wallisdown	50	38	129	325	542	2457	49
Waterloo	23	46	37	104	187	905	40
TOTAL	38	1193	1307	1931	4431	26172	691

Dental Care

The details regarding the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age are shown in the tables which follow. The general arrangements are unchanged, the mechanical work in connection with dentures being done by a dental technician.

Expectant and nursing mothers are now able to obtain dentures through the general dental service without payment, whereas hitherto this could only be done through the local authority service. The new arrangement will be an advantage to many mothers as their treatment can be continued by their usual dental practitioner.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	No. of Persons Examined during year	Persons who commenced treatment during year	Courses of treatment completed during year
Expectant and nursing mothers	51	30	23
Children under five	376	164	187



(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Scaling and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment	Crown and Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Radiographs	Dentures provided	
								Full upper or lower	Partial upper or lower
Expectant and nursing mothers	21	102	3	-	77	7	1	4	1
Children under five	4	426	75	-	115	44	2	-	-

Contraception

During the year 427 women attended this clinic and were given advice and instruction, 114 of whom were attending for the first time. 73 sessions were held and a total of 759 attendances made.

Care of Premature Infants

A good liaison has been established with hospital paediatric units and no difficulty is encountered in obtaining institutional care for premature infants where necessary.

Weight at birth	Born in Hospital				Premature live births								Premature stillbirths	
					Born at home or in a nursing home									
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to a hospital on or before 28th day					
	Total births (1)	Died			Total births (5)	Died			Total births (9)	Died			in hospital (13)	Born at home or in a nursing home (14)
within 24 hrs of birth (2)		in 1 and under 7 days (3)	in 7 and under 28 days (4)	within 24 hrs of birth (6)		in 1 and under 7 days (7)	in 7 and under 28 days (8)	within 24 hrs of birth (10)		in 1 and under 7 days (11)	in 7 and under 28 days (12)			
1. 21b 3oz or less	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2. Over 21b 3oz up to and including 31b 4oz.	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
3. Over 31b 4oz up to and including 41b 6oz.	11	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
4. Over 41b 6oz up to and including 41b 15oz.	14	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
5. Over 41b 15oz up to and includ- ing 51b 8oz.	29	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
6. TOTAL	64	10	-	1	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	1

### Day Nursery

Admission is confirmed to children between the ages of two and five years, whose mothers find it necessary by reason of social circumstances to obtain work in order to support the family, or who are single, widowed or have disabled or invalid husbands. A charge is made in respect of each child admitted, and the Chairman of the Health Committee, in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, is empowered to reduce the amount in case of hardship. The following order of priority was adopted by the Dorset County Council when applications for admission of children to the day nursery were being considered :

- (a) Children living with only one parent or guardian in poor circumstances upon whose earnings their maintenance depends;

- (b) Children for whose daily care arrangements are desirable by reason of the necessity for the person who would normally have care of them in the home, to be gainfully occupied in order to maintain a reasonable minimum standard of subsistence;
- (c) Children not amounting to a qualification under (a) or (b) above, or by reason of a need for training.

The nursery which was opened in 1952 was specially built for the purpose and is pleasantly situated adjacent to Belmont Court, Parkstone. It is fitted with good modern equipment and there is ample space for indoor and outdoor activities. In addition to providing amenities conducive to the mental and physical well-being of the growing child, the nursery serves as a valuable centre for imparting principles of mothercraft and general health education to mothers making use of the service.

#### Statistics

Day Nursery	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of approved places	50	50	50	50	50
Number of children on register at end of year	57	55	53	69	80
Average sessional attendances during year	27	30	24	34	49

#### Incidence of Congenital Malformation (Circular C.M.O. 13/63)

Arrangements have been made to collect the information required.

During 1965, 39 such abnormalities were noted on the birth notification cards, 8 of which were in respect of domiciliary confinements.

#### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Registration under these regulations is only necessary where more than two children are being minded at any one time.

In Poole there are 5 persons registered as Child Minders and two premises are registered as private day nurseries, open for part-time attendance only.

From time to time visits are made to these registered persons and premises to ensure that the regulations are being complied with.

#### Distribution of Welfare Foods

As from the 1st June, 1961, the Ministry of Health instructed that coupons would no longer be required for Vitamin A and D tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice, but that these supplementary foods should be charged for at the rate of sixpence per packet, one shilling and one shilling and sixpence per bottle respectively. Arrangements for



the issue of national dried milk in-exchange for coupons at the rate of two shillings and fourpence per tin remain unaltered. The arrangements for the distribution of the foods through the Welfare Clinics remains unaltered. During the year 4839 tins of national dried milk were issued 941 bottles of cod liver oil, 1700 packets of vitamin A and D tablets, and 14121 bottles of orange juice.

### MIDWIFERY

( Section 23 )

Medical supervision is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and non-medical supervision by the Borough Nursing Officer.

#### Refresher Courses

The Central Midwives Board require all practising midwives to undertake a course of post-graduate training once in every five years and arrangements are made to meet this requirement. During 1965 two midwives attended refresher courses.

#### Administration of Analgesics by Midwives

All midwives employed in Poole are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the regulations of the Central Midwives Board and sufficient sets of apparatus are available. All midwives are also qualified to administer pethidine in order to provide their patients with the benefit of this form of analgesia.

#### Medical Aid under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951

Number of cases where medical aid was summoned during the year for domiciliary cases where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service ... ..	80
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#### Deliveries Attended by Midwives employed by the Authority

Doctor booked ... ..	404
Doctor not booked ... ..	1
Total ... ..	405

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the tenth day ... ..	444
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#### Training

In September 1961 in accordance with an agreement reached between the Dorset County Council and the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee, a Part II Midwifery Training School was set up at Poole General Hospital, the pupils receiving the second half of their training period on the district in Poole.

During 1965, 14 Pupil Midwives had completed their district training, and 3 were still in training at the end of the year.



## HEALTH VISITING

### ( Section 24 )

Twelve whole time District Health Visitors are employed together with two Liaison Health Visitors:

- (a) For care of the elderly and physically handicapped;
- (b) Chest clinic duties

All Health Visitors, with the exception of the Liaison Health Visitors, are also employed as School Nurses spending an average of three sessions a week on these duties.

### Administrative Arrangements

In Poole the Health Visitors have the advantage of a common office with clerical and telephone facilities. Some difficulty has been experienced during the year in filling vacancies on the establishment.

### Routine Visiting

A record card is prepared for each District Health Visitor following the notification of each birth so that she may commence visiting at the appropriate time, in order to give advice on general management and health matters. Excellent co-operation exists with the hospital authority and prompt notification regarding essential details is received in time for the first visit. Following the first visit, circumstances determine the frequency of follow-up. As in previous years more time is being given to needy families and aged persons. Domiciliary visiting of the tuberculous is carried out by the Liaison Health Visitor for this service.

### Phenylketonuria

Health Visitors performed routine tests on infants at the age of six weeks.

### Care of the Elderly

The concept of the care of the family as a whole has now been well established. Work is carried out with all groups in the community and the Health Visitors pay special attention to elderly persons. Arrangements are made to inform the aged of the services available and this work, which increases each year, is found to be time consuming.

### Surveys

In addition to their routine duties, Health Visitors play a valuable part in various national and local surveys that are undertaken from time to time on problems of socio-medical import. These services, as well as contributing to medical knowledge, give an added interest to their work.

### Attendance at Clinics

The Health Visitor is responsible for the infant welfare centres in her area and attends all sessions as part of her duties. Advice is given on the various problems raised by mothers and when necessary consultations with the clinic medical officers are arranged. Most of the children are immunised or vaccinated at the child welfare centres and when possible booster doses are given before the child reaches school age. Health education is a prominent function of the centre and in this the Health Visitor plays a major role.

### Facilities for Refresher Courses

All Health Visitors attend a post-graduate course of study once in five years. During 1965 two Health Visitors attended a Refresher Course.

#### Summary of Cases and Visits made (Excluding work as School Nurse) by Health Visitors

	Cases	Effective visits
Children under 5 ... ..	6929	19224
Persons over 65 ... ..	884	3549
Mentally disordered ... ..	4	30
Persons discharged from Hospital other than Mental Hospital (excluding Maternity Cases)	67	58
Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis ... ..	3	11
Expectant and Nursing Mothers		5293
Problem families ... ..		261
Tuberculous households ... ..		1260
Handicapped Persons ... ..		1258
Children "at risk"... ..		430
Special visits ... ..		624
Other visits ... ..		849
Tuberculosis Visitor:		
Total number of visits to tuberculous households		997
Ineffective Visits:		
Total number of ineffective visits (not included in above figures) ... ..		4743

## HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

### Administrative Arrangements

In Poole the establishment of District Nurses is 18. Each District Nurse is mobile either by providing her own car with a car allowance or, alternatively, by use of a fleet vehicle. Two male Queen's District Nurses attend to male patients in appropriate cases. No difficulty has been experienced in filling vacancies on the establishment as they have arisen.

### Co-operation with General Practitioners

Applications for the services of home nurses are made by family doctors to the nursing office. The nurse works in close co-operation with the doctor and arrangements are made for them to meet either at the home of the patient or at the surgery in order to discuss mutual problems concerning patients.

### Liaison with Hospitals

Discharge notices of patients requiring treatment are sent by the Almoner. This ensures continuity of treatment and the arrangement works well.

### Refresher Courses

District Nurses attend refresher courses arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. During 1965 two District Nurses attended a refresher course.

### Summary of Cases attended and visits paid by Home Nurses, 1965

Classification	New Cases	Total visits
Patients nursed during the year	1507	52,707
Patients who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1965	108	697
Patients who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1965	973	34,176

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

( Section 26 )

IMMUNOLOGY

Calendar of Injections

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Interval
3 months	1	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus 1	4-6 weeks
4 months	2	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus 2	4-6 weeks
5 months	3	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus 3	
6 months	4	Oral Poliomyelitis 1	)
7 months	5	Oral Poliomyelitis 2	)
8 months	6	Oral Poliomyelitis 3	) 4 weeks
18 months	7	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus 4	)
Smallpox during the first 2 years but preferably at 1-2 years			
4½ - 5 yrs		Diphtheria and Tetanus	
School entry		Oral Poliomyelitis	
Over 12 years		B.C.G.	

Details of immunisation carried out are to  
be found on pages 90 - 91



DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demand for this service continues to increase. The rise in the number of cases was mainly due to the need for giving help to the aged and infirm, together with an increase in the number of maternity cases assisted. The service is also being used more frequently to assist "After-Care" patients. Early discharge from hospital is often dependent upon the availability of home help, and immediate and sufficient help in such cases is of prime importance for the quick recovery of the patient.

Difficulty in the recruitment of suitable Home Helps has necessitated economic deployment of existing staff who have worked to capacity, thus meeting the increased number of cases assisted during the year.

Regular monthly meetings of Home Helps for discussion provide an important link with the service as a whole and makes for closer unity of peripheral workers.

In Poole there is a full-time Domestic Help Organiser and a half-time Assistant Organiser. The whole-time equivalent is 44 full-time Home Helps. At the end of the year 80 part-time Helps were in employment. The number of cases where Domestic Help was provided during the year is shown in the following table.

	Home help to households for persons:					
	aged 65 or over on first visit in 1965  (1)	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1965				
		Chronic sick and Tubercu- lous  (2)	Mentally disordered  (3)	Maternity  (4)	Others  (5)	Total  (6)
Number of cases	458	5	-	93	144	694

The Domestic Helps worked a total of 65,533<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hours in assisting the 694 cases.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### (Section 28)

This Section of the National Health Service Act gives a wide scope to local health authorities for implementing schemes for the prevention of illness and for the after-care of patients generally. Also included under this Section during 1962, were the local health authorities' responsibilities for mental illness and mental subnormality, which has had the effect of repealing Section 51 in the original National Health Service Act, 1946.

#### Tuberculosis

A full-time Liaison Health Visitor is employed in duties associated with the Chest Clinic. Her function is to co-ordinate the clinical and domiciliary care of patients, when requested by the Consultant Chest Physician. Arrangements are made for issuing free milk grants to necessitous cases. One sleeping shelter is available for issue when required to domiciliary cases. The Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society continues to provide an after-care service to meet the needs of tuberculous patients. In addition, in Poole there is an active Voluntary Association for the care of tuberculous patients.

#### B.C.G. Vaccination of Tuberculosis Contacts

In this scheme the contacts of persons suffering from tuberculosis are given a preliminary skin test by the Chest Physician, and vaccinated where necessary.

#### B.C.G. Vaccination of Schoolchildren

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme for protecting children reaching the age of thirteen years has continued and all private and public schools are included in the scheme as well as those under the control of the local Education Authority. Statistics relating to this are to be found on page 91.

#### Exfoliative Cytology

In association with the facilities offered at the Contraception Clinic, 114 cervical smears were taken during the year. This pilot scheme for the early detection of cervical cancer was limited to not more than four specimens each week. The experience gained will be invaluable when laboratory facilities at Poole Central Hospital become available in 1966.

#### After-Care

In exercising their functions under this Section the Poole Corporation follow the agency arrangement made by the Dorset County Council who utilise the services of the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society. Arrangements are made to provide care and after-care services to patients discharged from hospital or homebound invalids, including the aged and chronic sick.



### Holiday Homes

On the recommendation of general medical practitioners, arrangements were made for 16 persons to have a recuperative holiday.

### Liaison with Children's Unit, Christchurch Hospital

During the year 172 children were admitted from the Borough of Poole, 58 being under one year of age - one of these babies died.

Throughout this period friendly co-operation was maintained with the Paediatrician and Ward Staff. It has been possible to pass on earliest information to area Health Visitors and to reciprocate with details relating to the social background of child patients. Information relating to recently discharged patients has been passed on promptly for follow-up visiting.

### Chiropody

During the year there has been a continued heavy increase in the demand for the chiropody service which is provided by the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society with the help of substantial financial grants from the County Council. Local chiropodists are engaged by the Society and sessions are held at the Central and Hamworthy Clinics. Patients are seen by appointment and a nominal charge of 2/6d is made towards the cost of the chiropodists' fee, dressings and drugs. Free transport is arranged where necessary. Priority is given to elderly and physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers. During the year 715 persons received treatment and a total of 3,957 attendances were made.

### Mobile Meals

These are provided by arrangements with the Women's Voluntary Service for house-bound elderly or physically handicapped persons. During the year 10,450 meals were delivered and on the 31st December, 203 persons were being supplied.

### Incontinence Pads

No major scheme for the supply of incontinence pads has been put into operation. Pads have been supplied in selected cases, and the Health Committee has approved a pilot scheme for the supply of pads to National Assistance level cases without the necessity of making a charge. In other appropriate cases pads have been supplied through charitable funds, such as the Marie Curie Foundation.

An efficient gas incinerator is provided in the Central Clinic. Also members of the nursing staff have direct access to the furnaces at the Corporation Refuse Disposal Works. The mobile sanitary operatives employed in the department have assisted in the collection and destruction of soiled pads and dressings where no other arrangement has been possible.

In Poole there is a foul laundry service with loan bed linen facilities, using a commercial laundry whose vehicles operate throughout the Borough. This service is operated under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and as a consequence no further charge is required if the patient is already receiving the services of a Home Help. The foul laundry service operates at the request of the District Nurses or General Practitioners.

### Prevention of Break-up of Families

Following the pattern established by the Dorset County Council, the function relating to the Prevention of Break-up of Families has been vested in the County Children's Officer following an experimental period of twelve months.

It was decided also that the joint Committees representing both County and Borough interests should continue to meet.

### Health Education

Within the limits of the staff available every effort is made to emphasise the importance of health education in the form of lectures, discussions, displays of films, posters and the distribution of literature.

This work is carried out by Medical Officers, Public Health Inspectors, Nurses, Welfare Workers and administrative staff both in an out of working hours.

Local shows and exhibitions also provided suitable opportunities for bringing the nature of Local Government Services to the attention of the public.

Following the presentation of the observations and recommendations of the Cohen Report to the various interested committees in the latter half of 1964, a series of lectures dealing with sex education and also venereal disease, were given to invited audiences of Health and Education Committee members as well as to medical, nursing and teaching staffs.

In addition, by arrangement with the Headmasters Association, a lecture on Health Education followed by discussion took place.

The observations of Headmasters are now awaited as to how the subjects of Health Education can best be integrated with the normal school curriculum so that a process of progressive enlightenment is achieved.

The advice given to the Council several years ago in relation to the appointment of a Health Education Officer has thereby been reinforced considerably.

There is a close co-operation with the various Nurse training schemes of the Local Hospital. Both Junior and Senior nurses spend time with all branches of our nursing services in the district and visit the clinics.

Lectures by a member of the Medical staff form an integral part of the Hospital nurses' training scheme.

Two midwives have organised Ante-natal classes for the unmarried mothers in a local hostel, and mothercraft classes are conducted in a Secondary School for Girls.

### Fluoridation

Although the fullest information on this subject has been presented at both Borough and County Council level it has not been possible to obtain sufficient agreement to permit of its introduction.



Mental. Health

In spite of the devoted efforts made by Psychiatrists, Doctors, Social Workers and those all too few persons engaged on active research work, Mental Disorder still represents one of the largest social and medical problems in the community to-day. Much progress has been made in the field of chemotherapy; and modern drugs, which control mental illness, make it possible for patients to return home from hospital much sooner than would have been possible a few years ago. It would be quite untrue to suggest, however, that all patients discharged are completely or permanently cured. Many require support and help from the community services but if the community was more willing and able to accept them, the road towards effective rehabilitation would not seem quite so long and difficult. All too often the patient is met by his neighbours, fellow workers, or indeed by his own relatives, with feelings of rejection and suspicion which far surpass the nature of the illness from which he is recovering. I am pleased to note that a National Mental Health week will be held during 1966 for which the theme will be "Compassion for the mentally disordered". I am sure that any publicity aimed towards a more enlightened public attitude would be a step in the right direction, and would help to limit the social problem within the community.

Administration

The mental health service is administered by the Borough Health Committee, and is under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. The central office staff comprise an Assistant Medical Officer (part-time) and an Administrative Assistant who also has duties in connection with blind welfare and physically handicapped persons. Field work is undertaken by a Senior Mental Welfare Officer assisted by two Mental Welfare Officers. Liaison with the County is maintained through the Senior Officer for Mental Health.

Work undertaken in the Community

(a) MENTAL ILLNESS

The total number of patients referred by general medical practitioners, hospitals, police, etc., was 371, of which 211 were admitted to psychiatric hospitals in the following manner:

Informal		Emergency		Observation		Treatment		Court Order		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
44	114	3	8	10	18	6	7	1	-	64	147

The majority of the patients were admitted to Herrison Hospital, Dorchester, and 75% were on an informal basis. Of the total, 112 cases are known re-admissions.

## (b) MENTAL SUB-NORMALITY

(i) New Cases

During the year 29 new cases were reported.

Referred by:	Under 16		Over 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
General Practitioners	-	-	-	1
Education Authority	8	8	-	-
Hospitals	1	2	-	1
Other Sources	1	-	2	5
Total	10	10	2	7

Of the above cases, 20 were placed under community care, 3 admitted to hospital, 1 to a private home, and in 5 cases action has been deferred.

Every effort is made to help all persons over school leaving age secure and maintain employment in the community. Of the new cases, 11 were placed in suitable employment. Good liaison is maintained with local employers, the Youth Employment Officer and the Ministry of Labour Disablement Resettlement Officer.

(ii) Existing Cases

On the 31st December, 177 persons were receiving care and guidance in the community, including one case on leave from hospital.

These are classified as follows.

Subnormal				Severely Subnormal			
Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	31	33	19	13	33	45

Of the above cases, 64 (31 males and 33 females) attend the Training Centre, 11 (3 males and 8 females) receive home teaching, 54 are working in the community and 48 are not suitable for training, but some are occupied at home.

(iii) Short-term Care

In order to relieve the position at home, short term care was arranged for six persons.

(iv) Hospital care

During the year six persons were admitted for long term care and on the 31st December, four were awaiting admission as follows:-

Urgent admission	...	...	NIL
Non-urgent admission	...	...	4 (2 males and 2 females)

On the 31st December, 110 patients were resident in hospital on a long term basis.

(v) Homes and Hostels

Three persons were admitted to a County Council Hostel and two persons to a registered private home.

(vi) Training Centre

The Centre provides the main support for the training of mentally subnormal persons of all ages resident in the community.

The House Committee is composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Mrs. E.M. Hickinson, Councillors Mr. D. Green and Mr. J.A. Wilkins. The County Council is represented by Mr. S.W. Hodge, Mr. S.J. Gale and Mrs. K.E. Lambert. The Committee met on four occasions during the year.

On the 31st December, 111 persons were on the register, including 51 resident in the County area. These are divided as follows:-

	Under 16		Over 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Borough Cases	14	9	16	21
County Cases	12	10	18	11
TOTAL	26	19	34	32

In addition, one child resident in Field Place Home, New Milton, attends the Christchurch Training Centre, 2 children attend the Centre for Spastics, and one a Unit for Autistic Children.



On the 31st December, 4 children and 2 adults from the Borough and 3 children and 1 adult from the County area were awaiting admission to the Training Centre.

Mid-day meals for the patients and staff are cooked on the premises and during the year 21,114 meals were served.

Transport is provided by the use of ambulance service vehicles and by a private contractor to convey 106 persons to and from the Centre daily. Five persons are employed as coach escorts.

The staff comprise a Supervisor, ten Assistant Supervisors, one Trainee, three attendants, a Cook/Caretaker, two Canteen Assistants and one Cleaner.

Adequate training for staff is essential and in addition to short courses during the year, the trainee assistant has been seconded on a two year training course leading to the award of the Diploma of the Central Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Within the confines of the existing building the Adult Centre has been separated from the Junior and is now regarded as an Industrial Unit with hours and holidays which conform as near as possible to normal working conditions within the community. A variety of industrial contract work has been introduced and this, together with a revised programme of social education, gives the trainees a feeling of satisfaction and achievement and helps to make them happy, efficient and useful members of the community.

With the accent on care within the community the demand for places, particularly in the Junior Centre continues to rise. To meet this demand a new unit for the younger children was opened in October in adjoining premises purchased by the County Council.

Loan sanction has now been approved for new and separate premises for juniors and adults, and building will commence during 1966.

A Parent Teacher Association stimulates interest in the Centre's activity and endeavours to instil a community spirit among parents. Social activity, film shows, and two outings were arranged during the year. An evening social club has proved to be an attractive feature.

#### (c) AFTER CARE

The major portion of the time of the mental welfare officers is being deployed on this important aspect of the work which is designed to effect the successful rehabilitation of the patient within the community and thus help prevent further breakdown. A system of case conferences has been established at both Herrison and St. Ann's Hospitals, and these are attended regularly by the mental welfare officers. Cases referred for after-care are visited and given all possible help and advice. Reports on the patients' progress are sent to the hospital consultant and the general medical practitioner concerned.



During the year 106 cases were referred and on the 31st December, 132 patients were on the after-care register. To help in the rehabilitation of certain patients, a Therapeutic Social Club is open one evening per week at Branksome Clinic.

The opening of the County Council's After Care Hostel in Parkstone has made a valuable contribution to the effective rehabilitation of some patients. Nine persons normally resident in the Borough were admitted during the year.

#### (d) MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

These officers are concerned with all aspects of mental disorder and the value of their work within the community cannot be over stated. For patients requiring urgent admission to hospital the services of a mental welfare officer resident in the Borough are available 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

The total number of visits made during the year was 4,334, divided as follows:-

To persons suffering from mental illness	...	...	999
To persons suffering from mental subnormality	...	...	837
After-care visits	...	...	1,590
Other visits	...	...	908
TOTAL			4,334

Adequate training is now essential for mental welfare officers and one officer has been seconded on a two year course leading to the Certificate awarded by the Council for Training in Social Work. A temporary replacement has been engaged during this absence.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

(Sections 29 and 30)

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Administration

The service is provided in accordance with Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act and is administered by the Borough Health Committee under the delegation scheme. Field work is undertaken by three qualified home teachers whose main duty is to visit blind and partially sighted persons in the community, and give advice and help in order that they may overcome their handicap and lead as normal a life as possible. Liaison with the County is maintained through their Welfare Officer for the Blind. There is also close liaison with the Western Regional Association for the Blind who act as agents for the Ministry of Health for statistical purposes.

Registration

On the 31st December there were 307 blind persons and 59 partially sighted persons on the register. These are divided as follows:-

Blind

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	1	31	34	83	156	116	191

Partially Sighted

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	-	8	10	10	30	19	40



### Handicraft Classes

Three classes per week are held throughout the year at Belmont Court and the average attendance at each class is 12. At the Dorset Arts and Crafts Exhibition a cup was won for weaving and there were 8 other awards for handicraft work. At Poole Show the cup for the best stand in the Disablement Section was won together with 4 other awards.

### Social Activities

The home teachers, in co-operation with the Dorset County Association for the Blind, hold various socials, outings, concerts, etc., throughout the year. At the Bournemouth and Dorset Musical Festivals 5 certificates of merit were won.

### Library Service

There are 21 blind readers who receive books through the National Library for the blind.

### Voluntary Associations

The Dorset County Association for the Blind make special payments, and provide additional amenities for blind persons resident in the community. A holiday was arranged at Southsea and 20 blind persons from the Borough attended.



### WELFARE OF THE DEAF

Welfare Services for the deaf and hard of hearing are provided through an agency arrangement with the Salisbury Diocesan Association, who receive a grant from the County Council.

The following table shows the number of registered persons on the 31st December:-

	Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deaf without speech	2	-	13	10	3	-	18	10	28
Deaf with speech	-	-	7	4	-	-	7	4	11
Hard of hearing	8	4	13	9	4	15	25	28	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	10	4	33	23	7	15	50	42	92

Cases applying for assistance are visited and details are entered on duplicate registration cards, one copy being kept by the Association and the other by the Health Department.

#### Home Visiting

The Association provides a comprehensive welfare service. Visiting Officers give lessons in lip reading and interpretation in manual language and in addition provide advice on personal and domestic problems, and in legal, health and family matters. Assistance is given regarding employment and there is good liaison with the Ministry of Labour Disablement Resettlement Officer. Sick visiting is carried out both in hospitals and in the community.

The number of home visits made during the year was 965.

#### Social Amenities

A Hard of Hearing Club meets on one evening per week at Poole Training Centre and a qualified teacher for the deaf is usually in attendance. Courses of lip reading lessons are arranged from time to time. There is also a weekly social club for the deaf.

#### Church Services

Special services are conducted by the Chaplain twice per month.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Administration

The service is provided in accordance with Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act and is administered by the Borough Health Committee under the delegation scheme.

Cases are referred by general medical practitioners, hospitals, government departments, voluntary associations etc., and are seen by one of two Senior Health Visitors who have special experience in dealing with the needs of the physically handicapped. Each case is registered and a report is submitted in respect of those persons who require specialised equipment or other services.

Registration

On the 31st December there was 333 persons on the register. These are divided as follows:-

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	25	77	102	51	64	142	191

New cases registered since 1st January, 1965	...	68
Transfers in	... ..	8
Transfers out	... ..	16
Deaths	... ..	16

The number of persons registered with the Ministry of Labour in Poole under the Disabled Persons Employment Act, was 1,152 on the 18th April.

Services Provided

Regular visits are made and persons are given assistance and advice in order to help them overcome their handicaps and lead as normal a life as possible. Specialised equipment is supplied on loan, and during the year adaptations were carried out in the homes of 13 persons in order to facilitate ease of movement.

Other services, including the loan of wheel chairs, aids, gadgets and minor items of equipment are provided by the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society, for which they receive a grant from the County Council.

The Dorset Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped receive a grant from the County Council to assist them in providing additional services, including handicraft instruction, assistance in the purchase of material and the sale of articles produced. This Association also provides holiday and club facilities.

The Bournemouth, Poole and District Spastics Society which is affiliated to the National Spastics Society, provide Day Centre and school facilities for the education, training and treatment of spastic children.

#### Social Amenities

Arrangements were made through the British Red Cross Society for 11 persons to spend a holiday at Bowlease Cove, Weymouth.

The Poole and East Dorset Club for the Disabled provide recreational facilities.

#### Sheltered Workshops

Five persons resident in Poole attend a sheltered workshop at Winton, administered by Bournemouth Corporation. Financial responsibility for Poole residents is accepted by the Borough Health Committee.

#### Remploy

We are fortunate to have this factory established in Alder Road, providing employment facilities for severely disabled persons registered under Section 2 of the Disabled Persons Employment Act.

The number of persons employed is 114, of which 103 are disabled, (59 are resident in Poole).

#### Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers

These badges are issued to disabled drivers in order to ease their difficulty in finding suitable parking places. It enables them to be readily identified, and this helps the police to assist them in parking and exercise discretion in their favour wherever possible.

On the 31st December, car badges had been issued to 65 drivers resident in Poole.

The Council has approved the granting of free car parking facilities within the Borough to holders of car badges.

Classification of Physically Handicapped

Amputation

Arthritis and rheumatism

Congenital malformations and deformities

Disease of digestive and genito-urinary system, of heart of circulatory system, of respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis, and of the skin

Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk; injuries or diseases (excluding tuberculosis) of upper and lower limbs and spine

Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica etc

Neurosis, psychosis

Tuberculosis (respiratory)

Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)

Diseases or injuries not specified above





